CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 52,310—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th July
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7002	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jepbson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	...	1st October 1901.
* ,,	.....	...	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

ATHLETIC AND RACE MEETINGS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
Invite attention to their
PRIZE BOWLS AND CUPS
IN STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
A Large Selection in Stock.
RS. 10 TO RS. 500.
Also a Large Variety of Articles IN GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
Suitable for Prizes for all occasions.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.		Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in ...	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in ...	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in. ...	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in. ...	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in. ...	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.		Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft. ...	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. ...	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. ...	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in. ...	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover ...	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights...	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool ...	,, 18	Set of Insulators ...	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

		Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.
GENERAL KITCHENER	per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3	per 100	1	8
IMPERIAL	,,	4	0	EXTRA POPULAR	,,	1	0
AROMATIC	,,	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.			
INDIA	,,	2	8	EXTRA No. 1	per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1	,,	2	4	EXTRA No. 2	,,	2	0
EXTRA No. 2	,,	1	12	TOMMIES	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1901, at 6 P.M.

R. M. WATSON SMYTH,
MARSHALL F. REED,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

WANTED.

WANTED REPORTS of the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for 1836-37 and 1837-38, and REPORT for 1st quarter of 1839-40. Persons possessing copies are requested to be good enough to communicate with the SECRETARY of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES, JUNCTIONS, BENDS, &c., required for the Drainage Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of DORABJI NOWROJI GORDHAN, late of Bombay Parsee, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of DORABJI NOWROJEE GORDHAN abovenamed, who died at Bombay on or about the 9th day of January, 1900, and Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of the said deceased having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 26th day of June, 1901, to his widow, BAI BHICAIJI, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for the said Administratrix at their office No. 101 Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time she will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are requested to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1901.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.

PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.

IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.

LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,556,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PIRKHAN LANE AND PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th July, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., the whole of the materials for removal of the following properties:—

Whole of the materials of houses Nos. 7—13, 8, 20, 18 and 14 Pirkhan Lane, and 816—822, at Parel Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLAYING CARDS, BUTTONS, SOAPS, PADLOCKS, NEEDLES, WOOL, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Noorbhai Kadikhan Borah and Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy, traded as Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1901, at 2 p.m. at No 89, Sootar Chal shop, and in a godown, consisting of soaps of sorts, buttons, needles, threads, wools, braidings, padlocks, tin boxes, nipples, playing cards, inkstands, slate, pens, pencils, holders, marbles, syringes, spectacle cases, glass beads, soap machine, brown papers, mattress, pillows, empty boxes, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English landau, by Kesterton.

To be sold in pairs, by order of an English firm, a consignment of boots and shoes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 40. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

AUCTION SALE of New Household Furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke & Sons' THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

NOVELTY CLOCK—Usual Price Rs. 5-14. Sale Price Rs. 2-14. Also new Jocker Timepiece, playing sweet tune for ½ hour each wind, for Rs. 5-14. Rare Bargain at SHROFF BROTHERS.

IF you are suffering from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, send for a phial of KHAKI OIL which is a radical and rapid cure for the disease. Re. 1. Messrs. TREACHER and all Dealers in Medicines.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c.,&c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

A CARD:—CHURCH GATE MEDICAL HALL, near St. Thomas' Cathedral, is the only Institution in India where EAR, THROAT and NOSE DISEASES are treated by a London and Vienna Specialist. Visiting hours 11 to 5 p.m.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents: In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES SPECIAL ON 27TH JULY, 1901.

THE public are reminded that TICKETS, for the POONA RACE SPECIAL of the 27th July, 1901, and such subsequent dates as a SPECIAL may run, should be purchased the day before, in order to avoid disappointment. Coupon Ticket Holders are also requested to register their names at Victoria Station the previous day if they propose to travel by the train.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

RANADE MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to be so good as to pay their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay or to the Undersigned:—

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
R. M. SAYANI,
GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
G. K. GOKHALE,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
NAROTTUM MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, 18th July, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

11 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 per cent.

REPAYABLE 1st JUNE, 1943.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive upto 12 NOON, Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1901, sealed tenders for a 4 per cent. debenture loan of 11 lakhs forming the 2nd instalment of a loan of 24½ lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, etc. etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall B[illegible]" size, with [illegible] information of the previous week [illegible] fully arranged. Price One [illegible] Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1 6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1 6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1 8
PAPER COVERS.	
Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0 12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0 12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham... ...	0 12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0 12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0 12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0 12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0 12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co,
GIRGAUM.

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Sura
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Thaiping, Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Foochow, Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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First insertion	As. 5 per line
Second do	„ 4½
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO
FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE
SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER
VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
02,000,000 or over £4,000,000.
ersigned, have been AP-
EF REPRESENTATIVES of
, of Paris, and are now pre
Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
sentatives for Bombay.
ZIFFO & CO.,
atives for Calcutta.

PPLY

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,250xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	1
Alliance	11,500	£1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	11,345	—	0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 125	1,940
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	8,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	470
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	240
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	225
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	735
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	330
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	1221-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	360
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Khandeish	17,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs35	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	131,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	151
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,030	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415 2,875
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	7 pr ct.	75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,690
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	35
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	2742	1,	1,000	Nil	321
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	44
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Saraswati Mills	1,[illegible]	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	15
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	525
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	40
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,080	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	225
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	142xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	11,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,800
Do. New Issue	2500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,755
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	11,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	860
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	31
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	148xd
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	2500	500	300	0	145
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	11,000	100	0	...	31
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co. Ld.	14,000	100	50	Nil	15
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	462 1-2
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 40	815
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs80	
Telephone Co.	300	251		1	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£100	...	...	...
	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	630
	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	437 1-2

ITIES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 23.

2¾ per cent. Consols ....£ 92 1-2 = —5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ......£107 1-2 = „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£ 63 7-16 = „
Bar Silver in London .... 27 = plus 1-8
„ New York .... 58 5-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·18 = unchanged
„ New York .... 4·87 1-2 = „
Discount, Bank of England...3 per cent = „
„ Short London Bills ...2 1-2 = „
„ Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-4 „ = „

Rapeseed Brown 39 7-8. August-September, Hamburg business done tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,820,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 6,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·28	4·28	4·17	4·14	4·14
—2	—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 6,000 bales.
Do. last year.......... 4,200 „
Exports to Great Britain .... 11,000 „
„ Continent ... 4,000 „
Mid.-Uplands.......... 8 1-4—3-16
Futures, month of Sept. .... 7·45—13
Do. Do. Dec. .... 7·51—13

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day quiet and prices are par to 5 per cent. lower. 19,000 bales offered.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd July:—

Cotton	1,372	bales.
Wheat	14,480	cwts.
Linseed	3,789	„
Rapeseed	3,103	„
Gingellyseed	722	„
Poppyseed	1,528	„
Groundnuts	nil	„
Castorseed	1,460	„
Rice	1,324	„
Myrabollams	5	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very quiet with all Banks quoting 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. Demand, at which rates buyers are very scarce. Sterling Bills are not offered for sale at current prices and business generally is very dull. Forward quotations are practically unchanged with but little enquiry. We quote:—

Bank T. T. .... Ready 1s. 3 27-32d
„ do. Demand .... do. 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits.......... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do „ France 168 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong 143 1-2
Do. Shanghai 195
Do. Japan.......... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is steady with a fair business reported. At opening the rates were 96 for cash, 95-15 for 31st July settlement and 95 3-4 for 30th August settlement, at the close rates are 1-16th higher in all positions.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet and unchanged. The steamer "Varzin" has booked about 400 tons seed at 14*s* 6*d* for Antwerp and Hamburg. The "Ville de Havre" booked for Dunkirk seeds at 14*s* 6*d* for early August loading.

SEEDS.

Linseed is firm at Rs. 10-5 to Rs. 10-6 buyers for July and August, with a fair business reported. Rapeseed steady at Rs. 6-11 to 6-12 for Brown Cownpore with a slightly better enquiry. Poppyseed firm at Rs. 8-10 1-2 with few sellers. Castorseed neglected at Rs. 33 3-4 nominal.

COTTON.

The decline advised from New York has had little effect on the local market. There is a steady demand for ready cotton for Japan and China, while the local Mills are more in evidence as buyers, owing to the better demand which has arisen for Yarns. The day's sales are estimated at about 400 Bales. The Sutta market is also unchanged, but there is no enquiry for the new crops.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the following in your to-morrow's paper and save men like myself, who know not reading, from Police trouble and self disgrace.

I am a daily passenger of the G. I. P. Railway and travel from Byculla to Victoria Terminus, but being poor travel by a ticket daily and not by season ticket. This morning I went as usual to Byculla coaching office, gave a half anna and asked the coaching clerk to give me a Terminus ticket, but he gave me a ticket, which was for Musjid station, I cannot say whether in haste through mistake or not. On my coming to the Terminus and alighting I learn for the first time from the ticket collector that that ticket was for Musjid and not for the Terminus. I told the collector that it was no fault of mine but he demanded one anna from me and gave me in charge of the Railway police. Naturally I was obliged to give one anna to avoid the disgrace of police custody. Now, I want to suggest to the Railway authorities to have some means by which we illiterate men can at once recognise that the ticket given is for the Terminus. Say let them have one uniform color for Terminus. Many a millhand is often deceived in this way. While coming from their native land they are at times amazed to see that the ticket they issued, say at Talegaon for Bombay, is Kalyan instead of Terminus, although they paid full fare from Talegaon to Bombay and then they are much harrassed and at last obliged to pay excess fare.—Your, &c.

RAGHU BALOO BINDER.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN CRICKET BADGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard with great pleasure that Principal Sharp has obtained permission of the family of our late Governor Sir Mounstuart Elphinstone, to allow those Elphinstonians who now take part, or in future may take part, in the inter-collegiate matches for the Northcote Shield, to wear the coat of arms of our Governor, on the occasion of such matches. I only wish that this right may be extended to all cricket playing Elphinstonians. This will not only tend to strengthen the tie of brotherhood between Elphinstonians, but also keep up in their hearts for ever the love for their College. I hope the Principal will try his best to have the right extended to all Elphinstonians that cherish a liking for the noble game of cricket.—Yours, &c.,

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

CRICKET.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. vs ISRAELITE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday and ended in an easy victory for the former. The Indo-Portuguese going in first put up a score of 85. To this the Israelites could only reply with 32. For the Indo-Portuguese Mr. A. D'Silva played a splendid game for his 35. The other chief contributors were Messrs F. D'Mello and S. D'Silva who played well making 17 each. On the losing side none entered into double figures, the highest individual score being 8 by Samuel David. The Indo-Portuguese started their second innings rather disastrously, as no less than 3 wickets fell without making anything except 3 byes. The rot was stopped by the partnership of Messrs. R. B. D'Costa and F. D'Mello and at the call of time the Indo-Portuguese had put up 41 for the loss of 5 wickets.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	10
gon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, la and 1st Nagpada	0	3	29
and Sion	0	1	8
rli	2	4	12
	0	0	0
known	0	0	0
	0	2	7
	6	19	112
	96,729	80,869	
	17	16	237

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-28m., 5-11a. Low water, 0-3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

ARRIVAL.—Goswami Radha Valabhji, a "Guru" or head priest of the Hindu Vaishnav community, accompanied by twenty-five followers, arrived in Bombay. He has taken up his residence in a house at Bhuleshwar.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mahadeo Narayen, a bill-clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night some burglars broke into his house at Bholwada Cross Roads, Parel, and stole gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 940, from a small box.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, and Seychelles via Mauritius, for transmission via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st instant, respectively.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. Muzinto via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th instant, respectively.

THE GILDER STREET MURDER.—The Bombay Government having refused to interfere with the sentence of death passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, upon Tejoo Dewji, for the murder of his wife, Sagundi, the prisoner has petitioned the Government of India, for a commutation of the sentence. Consequently the execution of the prisoner, which was to be carried out to-morrow morning, has been postponed, pending reply from the Government of India.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.—A public meeting of the cultivators and other residents of Gundali and other villages near Andheri, was held on Sunday last to protest against the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. Mr. Vinayak Bapooji Kothare presided and there was a large attendance of cultivators, sowkars and others. Speeches were delivered and resolutions adopted expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting to be convened at the Town Hall, Bombay, electing delegates to attend that meeting and suggesting that Government be respectfully requested to either drop the Bill entirely or to suspend it. It was also resolved to represent at the meeting the matter of building fines in order to secure favourable terms in future.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, BANDORA.—The celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at this Church, on Sunday, was noteworthy. A Novena was held for some days before the feast and on Sunday the Church was very tastefully decorated by Messrs. Thomas DeMello and Jovita Poswaity, the decoration of the high altar being especially striking. At vespers on Saturday many clergy and vicars of different churches took part, the service being very impressive. After the Magnificat was intoned, bouquets and souvenir pictures were distributed. After the evening service there was a display of fireworks. On Sunday High Mass commenced at 9-30. The Rev. Fr. R. F. Pinto, Vicar of Coorla Church, delivered an impressive sermon. The service was closed by a procession and the benediction of the blessed sacrament. The members of the different confraternities wearing their varied colored robes took part in the divine service, standing devoutly in rows in the middle of the Church. On both occasions the St. Paul's (Parish) Band played under the direction of Mr. Jos. Amarow. The president of the feast was Mr. John Hodges, a prominent member of the community.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

A FULL BENCH DECISION.

IMPERATOR vs. BABYA BHIVA.

THIS was a reference to a Full Bench by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton of a question arising in the case of the accused, who, in April last, was convicted by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the offence of dacoity and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment (to run concurrently with the sentence in case No. 9 of 1901) and also to receive thirty stripes. The Full Bench was composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Fulton, and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Mr. Lucas, in his finding in the case, said that the accused had been committed for trail, charged with offences of dacoity and belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of committing dacoities, punishable under sections 395 and 400 of the Penal Code, respectively. The charge under section 400 was withdrawn, as the accused had already been convicted under that section in another case. From the evidence, Mr. Lucas said, there could be no doubt whatever that on the 15th January last, in broad daylight, the gang of the notorious outlaw Kanhya Bhil raided the village of Nandgaon in the Nagur Taluka and looted the houses of the patel and others, taking away property of considerable value.

The dacoits were armed with guns and swords. A shot was fired at the husband of the witness Dagadi, which fortunately missed. Dagadi was roughly handled, and the Kulkarni and others, who were almost the only men in the village when the gang came, were made to sit under a nimb tree while the houses were being looted. All the witnesses deposed that accused was among the dacoits. One witness said that the accused tied him and made him sit under the nimb tree and threatened to cut off his nose. All these persons, after the arrest of the accused, picked him out of a crowd of other people as having been with the dacoits. Abai, a woman who was abducted by the gang, and who was with them for two months, deposed that the accused was with the gang for a time, and was present at the Nandgaon dacoity. She could hardly be regarded as an accomplice, since it was notorious that this gang had been abducting women by force from time to time. Bhiva, the accused's father, deposed that certain of the ornaments before the court were brought to his house by the accused, who had been absent from home for a month. Mr. Lucas said he had already convicted accused of another offence of dacoity, and according to the letter of the law, as found in the Whipping Act III of 1895, he was liable on a second conviction for dacoity to whipping in addition to any other punishment. For that there is a Calcutta High Court ruling, 4 B. L. R. App. Cr., that in a case like this whipping should not be given, but only when an accused person is again convicted after he has completed his sentence for the former offence. Mr. Lucas could find no Bombay ruling in support of such a view nor did the wording of the Act warrant such a view. In a case like this, when the accused had been with a gang notorious throughout the district for brutalities in the way of nose cutting, etc., he thought that a sentence of whipping was peculiarly suitable. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive thirty stripes.

Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, who heard the accused's appeal, made the following order:—Having regard to the decision in (1) the Queen vs. Udoy Putnaick and others (12 W. R. Cr. 68;) (2) Reg. vs. Surya bin Krishna Madavikar (3 Bom. H. C. R. Cr. Ca. 38;) and (3) Reg vs. Kusavaiad Lakshman (7 Bom. H.C. 70,) the court refers to a Full Bench the question whether, under section 4 of the Whipping Act, a sentence of whipping in addition to imprisonment, is legal in the case of a conviction of dacoity, which was committed prior to the previous conviction of a similar offence.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the Full Bench on the reference said: Having regard to the fact that a Full Bench of this Court in 1866 in Reg. vs. Surya (3 B. H. C. R., Cr. Ca., p. 38) decided this question in the negative, and that this ruling was followed in 1870 in Reg. vs. Kusa (7b. H. C. R., Cr. Ca. 70) by two other judges; and that the Legislature in their amending Acts of 1895 and 1900 apparently accepted that ruling, which is also that of the Calcutta High Court, we answer the question referred to us in the negative.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. MR. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BHOOKANDAS LALLUBHOY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvents, moved for a rule nisi for the revocation of the order for the adjudication, made on the 19th June, on the ground that his clients had paid their creditors and had not left the jurisdiction of the court as alleged. The application was granted.

RE JUMNADAS GHELABHAI.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE KANIALAL LUXMANLAL MAHARAJ.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, for a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent, who had filed his petition in August 1899 and since then had obtained several adjournments. It was alleged he had paid Rs. 40,000 to one of the creditors; had concealed property worth a lakh of rupees and had deposited false account books. The application was granted, the examination being fixed for Wednesday week.

THE WEATHER.

RALLI BROTHERS' WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 22.

Dhamangaon.—Rainfall 2 inches. Weather continues cloudy and rainy. In some fields plants appear above the ground.

JULY 23.

Pulgaon—Rainfall 1-50 inches. Total rainfall upto date 4-25 inches; weather cloudy; crop prospects are favourable.

JULY 24.

Jaipur.—Rainfall yesterday 2 inches; weather is rainy.

Beawar.—Rain threatening. Rains reported in the districts.

Jabulpore.—Weather cloudy.

Secunderabad.—Rainfall 16 cents.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Wednesday:—Pressure is falling over the centre and south of the Bay and winds are light and unsteady in Bengal, Orisa and Circars Coasts. The low pressure area is shown lying off Orissa and North Ganjam. Another shallow depression is shown in the Gangetic plain, and is probably a part of the usual trough of low pressure, which to-day consists of a broad belt of low and uniform pressure extending from South Punjab into the centre of Bay. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been light but fairly general over Burma, Assam and Bengal, the greater part of North-Western Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces. Showers have fallen in the Deccan and light to moderate rain on the West Coast, Darjeeling has received four inches, Rangoon three; Cawnpore, Jaipore and Sambalpore two; Nowgong, Saugor, Sambhar, Kotah, Pachmarhi and Raichur one. Pressure conditions are favourable for rain in North-Western and Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, and along the Himalayas, but if the depression develops in the Bay the rainfall of the next 24 hours will probaby be due chiefly to the Arbian Sea current. The depression in the Bay is at present apparently feeble and has not yet established regular cyclonic circulation of winds at Coast Stations. It may possibly be the low pressure area which frequently precedes a fresh advance of monsoon winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered.	54 31	46 22	49 64	42 95
Wednesday, 24th July	2 33	1 40	2 42	2 37
Total.....	56 64	47 72	52 06	45 32
Total fall to July 24, 1900 ...	32 63	32 02	31 23	32 64
Total fall to July 24, 1899 ...	22 85	21 40	29 72	26 62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 24th July	0	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 24TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·530	SE	3	98·6	81·4	74	...	3 02	—3·92
Sirsa	29·510	SW	M	104 3	85·1	54	...	1·63	—3·74
Delhi	29·552	E	2	93·2	83·0	84	...	3·68	—2·25
Agra	29·512	SE	5	92·0	82·9	78	...	2·89	—3·46
Cawnpore	29·550	E	6	85·3	78·6	89	1·84	8 79	—3·13
Allahabad	29·528	ENE	5	93·6	79·3	87	0·65	6·57	—8·66
Jhansi	29·541	NNE	3	87·2	76·1	87	0·20	8·81	—5·51
Jacobabad	29·474	ESE	4	111·3	86 0	61	...	0·00	—1·05
Karachi	29·588	WSW	14	92·9	81·2	79	...	0·00	—2·91
Jeypore	29·578	NNE	3	91 2	76·1	77	1·98	3·84	—5·44
Ajmere	29·591	SW	7	95·9	79·6	79	0·45	3·96	—4·48
Deesa	29·612	W	3	1·001	81·6	68	...	0·16	—10·02
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	29·614	W	24	93·3	79·9	80	...	0·00	—7·12
Jamnagar	29·631	WSW	22	95·1	80·2	68	...	0·00	—11·49
Dwarka	29·631	WSW	20	87 4	79·3	85	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	29·630	WNW	17	97·4	76·2	65	...	3·26	—10·98
Bhownagar Para	29·349	NW	13	98·6	72·3	68	...	6·08	—2·75
Veraval	29·664	WSW	14	83·0	78·3	88	0·29	1·04	—11·52
Neemuch	29·595	WSW	11	94·0	75·5	93	0·16	3·62	—8·33
Indore	29·614	W	9	83·8	75·1	81	...	4·10	—9·76
Saugor	29·579	W	8	78·9	73·1	93	0·82	13·91	—5·03
Jubulpore	29·558	WSW	6	83·9	74·1	97	0·06	11 53	—13·37
Hoshangabad	29·605	SW	6	89·7	75·2	80	0·11	9·96	—12·06
Khandwa	29·623	NW	14	80·7	76·3	84	...	6·60	—6·78
Raipur	29·543	WSW	6	86·3	75·5	86	0·03	17 96	—3 90
Nagpur	29·605	WSW	10	87·8	75·1	86	...	11·87	—9·18
Amraoti	29·639	WSW	16	86 6	73·5	86	...	6·32	—9·52
Akola	29·642	NW	12	88·0	72·9	76	...	7·46	—7·10
Surat	29·631	WNW	10	90·1	73 6	77	...	11·79	—12·77
Malegaon	[illegible]	WNW	13	86·4	74 6	70	0·04	7·77	—1·13
Bombay	29·702	W	17	86·0	76 9	89	1 21	43·67	+0·31
Poona	29·725	W	16	83·6	70·9	87	...	9 95	—0·16
Ahmednagar	29·306	W	13	88·1	70·4	79	...	8·13	+0·40
Aurangabad	29·675	WSW	[illegible]	87·3	68 7	80	...	10·60	...
Sholapur	29·693	WSW	15	94·7	71·5	68	...	12·12	+3·61
Ratnagiri	29 760	W	8	84·4	75 9	85	6·07	49·67	—1·71
Belgaum	29·724	WSW	21	74·3	67·8	90	0·17	21·48	+1·30
Goa	29·747	W	17	84 0	[illegible]	76	1·67	72·77	+22·73
Karwar	...	W	10	83·7	75·5	90	0·36	97·55	+27·66
Mangalore	29·787	NW	3	83·8	74·9	88	0·63	60·44	—3·51
Calicut	29·786	Calm	6	82·5	74·5	90	0·20	59·18	+2·68
Cochin	29·811	NW	...	87·5	75 6	88	0·52	45·92	—0·05
Bangalore	29·789	W	13	85·3	66·3	80	0·03	7·73	—3·04
Secunderabad	29·673	WNW	13	89·1	71·5	77	0·14	9·21	—1·23
Masulipatam	29·648	WNW	10	94·1	77·1	81	0 04	7 21	—2·88
Bellary	29 736	W	13	90 5	70·2	61	0·25	4·63	+1·27
Cuddapah	29·717	W	G	93·7	79·9	62	...	5·44	—1·44
Madras	29·675	W	7	95·5	78·5	68	...	5 03	—0·18
Coimbatore	29·771	WSW	9	91·4	72·1	86	...	1·57	+2·10
Trichinopoly	29·732	W	7	101·6	79·8	61	...	2 05	—0·74
Negapatam	29·702	W	8	99·2	76·9	61	...	0·29	—3·04
Colombo	29·812	WSW	9	86 0	78·5	83	...	16·09	—1·75
Aden	29·636	SW	7	94·3	84·8	71	...	1·34	+1·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 1·50 (48·97); G. T. H. = 1·50 (46·98). St. G.H= 1·73 (49·88); C. P. = 1·21 (43·27).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the Punjab and at Cawnpore and Allahabad and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jaipur, Cawnpore, Bombay and Goa and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Ajmere, Veraval, Neemuch, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary.

The monsoon gradient is week on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay and rain in light or moderate showers is likely there. Local showers are likely in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND JULY 1901.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY—July 23.
10 p.m. .... 83·4

TUESDAY—July 24.
6 a.m. .... 80·5
10 a.m. .... 80·3
2 p.m. .... 78·4
4 p.m. .... 79·3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain G W Cookman, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hugh G Watson, four natives, Hospital Assist Badhur Khan and family, Mr. Caste, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 24.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ... ...
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ... ...
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N ... ...
Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive.......... .... Indian Marine
Nancowry .... Indian Marine
Mayo..........R W Gordon..........Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia.......... .... Turret-ship
Plassey.......... .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Nairung	2861	Edge	Calcutta		T M & Co
Clyde	4096	Leudon			P & O Co
Sirsa	1675	Hardley			M M & Co
Culna	1461	Hill			M M & Co
Okhla	3336	Steven	Calcutta		M M & Co
Haidari	1562	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Urlana	3383	Allen			M M & Co
Itaura	3363	Craft			M M & Co
Henzada	1311	Cunningham	Calcutta		M M & Co
Ville de Havre	1896	Caurtalon	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Vadala	2162	Lee			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
E	Johannesberger	1847	Maller	Karachi	27-7	W&A G &Co
F	Ernest Simons	2162	Vaquier	Marseilles	29-3	M M & Co
G	Assyria	969	Skinner	Busreh	25 7	M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	Afghan	1439	Denter	Mauritius	29-7	H C Joosub
L R	Reunion	1329	Carr	Mauritius	29-7	H G M Hajani
M	Courland	992	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
N	Yarra	2787	Francois			M M & Co
O	Nankin	2557	Benton	China		P & O Co
P	Stolzenfels	1233	Struing	Hamburg		Glade & Co
Q	Thorndale	1851	Lorimer	Antwerp	25 7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ebrahim			Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Cassum	Marmagoa	24-7	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	31-7	W& A G & Co
2	Methley Hall	2235	Buck	Karachi	27-7	K N & Co
3	Clan Macdonald	3142	Hawsin	Dunkirk	27-7	F M &Co
4	Pekin	2524	Cox	Kobe	29-7	P & O Co
5	Clan Macfarlane	3107	Jone	Liverpool	25 7	F M & Co
6	Chusan	2162	Daniel	China	13 8	P & O Co
7	China	3855	Leva	Kobe	21-7	A L S N Co
8	Mazagon	3279	Cockman	China	24-7	P & O Co
9	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi	27-7	F F &Co
10	Varzin	3368	Meller	Hamburg	29 7	K N & Co
12	Plassy	4411	Preston	London	2-7	P & O Co
15	Lincolnshire	2557	Ewen	Kobe	31-7	T M & Co
14	Dwarka	749	Rothwell	Karachi	26-7	M M & Co
16	Parramatta	2354	Cook	China	30 7	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Crescent .... 905 Galley .... M H Cassum

* Probable date of departure.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mazagon s ... Grosvenor barq ...	Cockman Boys	Shanghai, &c Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Assyria, Skinner, for Persian Gulf.
„ Thorndale, Lorimer, for Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—4 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Nubia s—17 cases paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—15 bales paper, A K Ghywalia; 30 cases Swiss milk, D Cowasjee; 150 cases spirit and wines, D Dadabhoy; 99 cases provisions, &c, M Kooka and Sons; 57 cases portwine, 3 hogsheads whisky, 3 pipes stillwine and 15 cases liqueurs, Phipson and Co; 30 cases gin, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—15 cases and 1 hogshead stillwine, Phipson and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Peninsular s—30 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—20 cases cheese, H Maneckjee; 26 cases gin, B X Furtado and Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Steinberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM FIUME.

Trieste s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, C Purbut.

Nubia s—490 bales cotton waste and fly, H E Bode and Sons; 4,000 bags rice, C Purbat; 5 bales wool and 5 bales goat hair, R Lalljee; 510 bales cotton, 100 bales gunny cutting and 50 bales cotton waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Plassy s—37 cwt dry chillies and 133 cwt turmeric, J Moosa; 23 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 15 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 64 packages carpets, furniture, &c, S J Tellery and Co; 5 bales skins, Ahmed Abdulla and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdonald s—1,001 cwt poppyseed, H T Ayoob; 12,600 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Havre s—650 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—2,537 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,114 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

City of Lucknow s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Varzin s—226 bales hemp, G Nathoo; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 120 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co; 4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—2,900 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co; 2,007 cwt mowraseed, W Becher; 1,500 cwt weedseed, Bauer and Krause; 115 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,625 cwt mowraseed, M Velubdas.

Varzin s—4,000 cwt mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.; 26 cases condiments Maneckjee Pooonjiajee and Sons; 200 bales twist, F Hormusjee.

Mazgon s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 225 bales twist, Talati and Co.

Parramatta s—100 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lincolnshire s—100 bales cotton, Ewing and Co.; 333 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 10 bales cotton Shingtai Company.

China s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—80 bales cotton, the Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

As a consequence of the proposed suppression of automobile races on the high road, autodromes are to be erected, where the speed of various makes of car and the ability of drivers can be tested without danger to the general public. Belgium, which is greatly to the fore in the matter of the new locomotion, is already making arrangements for such an arena, wherein all necessary trials can be made. It will be established in the neighbourhood of Quatre-Bras, near Tervueren, and is to have two to three miles of track. A stand will be erected, a stable for the vehicles, and a repairing shop.

Life insurance is not yet popular among the races of the Far East. One of the great American companies, we believe, does business in the Chinese treaty ports and British Life offices have for a long time transacted business in India but the Empire of India Life Assurance Company is the first purely native organisation which has taken a place in the Life Assurance world. The Parsees are known to possess most excellent men of business, bankers, etc., who are trustworthy in every respect, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that this Company, of which the Head Office is in Bombay, and which is under the general supervision of distinguished native gentlemen, with an experienced Englishman as manager, should be doing well. From the accounts, which are kept in rupees, it would appear that there is a subscribed capital of Rs. 500,000, Rs. 51,525 are called up, the whole of the preliminary expenses have been paid, and no further capital will be issued. We do not attempt to turn the figures of the Company into English money, as the whole of the transactions of the office are kept in rupees. Although the present is only the fourth annual report, it is highly creditable, to the Company to note that the life assurance fund has doubled in the year; that the expenditure for the year is less than the new premium income, and, if set against the total premium income, it is only 32·1 per cent for the current year, a low rate, which the Company claims is the lowest recorded by any Office of the same age.—Insurance Notes (*Daily Telegraph*, June 24.)

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

184-01—In person a pauper—Violet Mabel Blackburn vs William Henry Blackburn.

For Judgment.

519-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—Mansuklal D and J.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.

359 00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

521-00—Daphtary and F—Malookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.

641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

808-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.

13-582-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Mody—Tyabjee D and Co.

46 01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

681-00—Moivi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Dismissal.

555-97—Smetham B and N—Khoopchand Multanchand vs Abu Baker Mahomed—In person a pauper.

553-37—Smetham B and N—Khoopchand Moolianchand vs Abu Kaker Mahomed and another—In person.

692-00—Mulla and M—Karim Nanjee vs Hajee Oosman Abba and others—Captain and V and R and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-99—Khunderao and S—Germukhrai Ramsabimal and others vs Mithilal Shivlal and another—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

576-99—Malvi H and H—Baijnath Gawaldas and others vs Lachiram Jairap and another—Bhaishanke and K.

793-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lakmondas and others vs Kadarmal Bharamal—Wadia and G.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

620-98—Pestonjee R and K—G Yasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jesiram—Tyabjee D and Co.

For further directions on Commissioner Report.

228 96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begam and others—F P Pavri and M and M.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

This tournament will be held from the 23rd to 28th September 1901.

The winners will hold the Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup for one year, which must not be taken out of India.

The tournament will be played under the Rugby Union Rules.

Any dispute arising in connection with the tournament will be referred to the Committee whose decision shall be final.

Entries should be made before 7th September accompanied by entrance fee Rs 5 to

H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Hon Secretary for Football, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th July.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club to-day at 6-45 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,624	60,38,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks ...	28,75,624	62,88,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	653	—236	610
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,448	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.

Increase for the week .... Rs. 14,996

Decrease to date .... " 7,06,938

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous weeks of half-year	..	...	...	...
Total for 1 weeks ...	300	200	..	500
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	357	135	3	495
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	8	..	29
Total to corresponding date do.	357	135	3	495

Increase for the week .... Rs 5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ACTON—July 17, at 17, British Indian Street, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest Acton, of a son.

BECHTLER—July 5, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr J C Bechtler, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—July 11, at Raipur, C P, the wife of R W Johnson, Superintendent, Chhattisgarh Commissionership, of a daughter.

KING—July 22, at the Grand Hotel, Simla, the wife of D King, Esq, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

PERCEVAL-SHAW—July 20, at Calcutta, the wife of G Perceval-Shaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—BOWER—July 9, at St Francis' Church, Cochin, by the Rev H F F Flynn, Chaplain of Coimbatore, Stephen Maynard Jenour Williams, of the Madras Railway, second son of the late Rev S F Williams, formerly Rector of Cold Norton, Essex, to Louisa Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev Frederick Bower, C M S.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S WORK.

THE deliberations of the Improvement Trust do not always suggest that great progress is being made with the work for which the Authority was created. The Administration report, however, shows that a great deal has been done in regard to the preliminaries necessary before the various schemes of improvement can be carried out. The six schemes designed for the reconstruction of insanitary areas, the ventilation of congested districts and the provision of fresh building space to relieve overcrowded localities involve the acquisition of no fewer than 5,969 private properties. The completion of negotiations incidental to this part of the work cannot be hurried, but a full time officer is occupied in dealing with the questions which arise and a considerable area of land has been acquired for the improvement of first Nagpada. Four of the chawls at Agripada, designed to house people displaced by the reconstruction of first Nagpada have been completed, but they have not yet been occupied owing to difficulties in regard to water supply and drainage connections. The first Nagpada Improvement scheme has been revised to provide for parallel roads forty feet wide in front of the houses and spaces of a similar width at the back, thus ensuring the thorough ventilation of the dwellings. It is satisfactory that as far as possible the Trustees are progressing with the schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas, and those who are impatient with the slow advance made, can rest assured that no avoidable delay is taking place. The worst features of the City cannot be radically changed at once but the greatest hindrance to speedy execution of needful improvements lies in the formalities necessary to clear the way for the Board's reconstructive operations. In the meantime, the Trustees' revenue raising schemes, combined with those of the Port Trust have resulted in an activity in the building trade that actually seems to be going too far. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Wacha in his protest regarding the buildings abutting on the Cooperage; and apparently their erection has had results in regard to the rest of the Wellington Lines' plots that the Board did not anticipate. The most desirable plots having been taken up nobody appears very anxious to lease the remaining portion and the Trustees have had to adopt fresh arrangements in order to tempt people to take them. The Board must have money for the purposes for which they were appointed, and to assist them in that respect, Government vested certain desirable lands in the Trustees. But the object of the Improvement Trust is primarily one of sanitation and they should not be tempted unduly to follow the example of the Port Trust, as it is to be seen in the Apollo Bunder area. It is to be regretted that while the available spaces which have acted as lungs for the City are being rapidly absorbed by the builder, Mr. Rebsch's scheme for the further reclamation of the foreshore from Walkeshwar to Warden Road has been considered premature. Details in regard to the proposal for the reclamation of the Colaba foreshore from Wodehouse Bridge to Panday Sanitarium are, however, being prepared, though that project also may have to await completion for sometime.

AFFAIRS IN INDORE. MR. NANAK CHAND, Minister of Indore, is prompt in his issue of reports and the state administration for the year ended 31st March last, is already to hand. The population of the state is shown by the census to have decreased by two and a half lakhs—by over twenty-two and a half per cent.—and the expenditure incurred in famine relief fell in during the year. But the state officials showed themselves capable of dealing with circumstances and report satisfactory progress in various departments. The matter of Prince Bala's education has come to be considered. "To prepare the Prince for the arduous duties of a ruler, and to bring him up to the standard sketched out by His Excellency the Viceroy in his recent speeches," Holkar asked Government to select a tutor and guardian for him. Captain L. A. Forbes was chosen, and says the Minister, "I am very happy to write that Prince Bala Saheb is making good progress in learning his lessons and promises to improve every day under the superior influence of Captain Forbes, who is in every way a most desirable tutor and guardian for him." This is truly oriental politeness and is very likely a strictly veracious statement too. But we must be allowed to protest against the system of appointing military officers as tutors to the sons of native chiefs or princes. In this particular case, Captain Forbes, an ex-Highlander, who has passed in musketry, in Persian and in Russian, and has been in the Political Department for some years, will no doubt wield "a superior influence" over the Bala Saheb. But it is neither fair to the army nor the princes that a military officer, whose duty is to fight his country's battles should become Mr. Barlow to a mofussil Sandford or Merton. What these princes want is a school-master, for it may be taken almost for granted that a prince cannot be "brought up to the standard sketched out by His Excellency the Viceroy in his recent speeches" by any amateur tutor, a military one least of all. There is another instance nearer home. Possibly the officer will make a man of his charge, but the days when a chief learnt to make pot-hooks and hangers with the point of a tulwar on a slave's cuticle and studied natural science in the saddle are gone, if the teaching is to be up to the standard prescribed by Lord Curzon. But Holkar and his minister have done the best they could and if Captain Forbes is willing to lay aside the sword for the pen and play ping-pong with a princeling instead of kriegspiel with his comrades, we are sorry for the regulation which permits these things. Holkar and Mr. Nanak Chand are doing their best for the state as the administration report testifies. The Law of Criminal Procedure has been consolidated and the consolidation of the Law of Civil Procedure is in progress. The revision of the police law has also been taken in hand. Measures have been taken to alleviate the distress of the cultivators, whose fields lie in the vicinity of the preserved forests, where deer and pig have increased. And the measures were undoubtedly necessary for land once yielding more than a lakh of rupees of revenue has gone out of cultivation owing to the depredations of these conscienceless animals. Other equitable arrangements have been made regarding the assessment of such lands as could not be irrigated and to admit of the collection of arrears without entailing hardship upon those from whom they are due. Public works have not been neglected notwithstanding hard times and several important undertakings are noted. We cannot congratulate the state on the operations of its police department for the proportion of stolen property recovered is lamentably small. But the department is being reorganised and better results may accrue hereafter. Famine relief operations are to be separately reported upon hereafter.

THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS. THE Congress on Tuberculosis was expected to throw new light on the prevention and cure of that disease but it could scarcely have been anticipated that an eminent savant of the standing of Dr. Koch would put forward arguments that will be delightedly hailed by farmers. The men who have been urging that systematic measures should be taken to check the spread of tuberculous disease have held, on strong evidence, that it can be communicated from cattle to man by means of milk and consequently by means of butter and cheese. That has been considered to be demonstrated by experiments which especially had for their object to ascertain the relative virulence in this respect of town and country milk. In many cases the milk of country cattle was found to be more dangerous than that of town cattle, a fact which was attributed to the insufficient size and ventilation of byres in the agricultural districts, where sanitary authorities are not so strict as in urban areas. It was natural to assume that if tuberculous milk could spread disease tuberculous meat was also dangerous. Dr. Sims Woodhead, Professor Delepine, and other eminent pathologists urged that tuberculous cattle should be destroyed and with that object advocated a measure of compensation to farmers. Some leading agriculturists adopted the advice and notably the late Queen Victoria sacrificed a fine herd of cattle in order that the stock on her farms should be free from disease. Were all these people wrong and was all the expense and care taken to weed out diseased animals by the tuberculin test so much unnecessary trouble and cost? There were a few veterinary surgeons who strongly held the view which Dr. Koch appears to have put forward at the Congress and notable among these was the well-known Professor of Veterinary Science at the leading Agricultural College in England. When it was urged that children suffered from consumption of the bowels because of the use of unboiled milk from tuberculous cattle, he replied that more babies died from the want of milk than from the use of it. The same authority doubted the effectiveness of the tuberculin test as a guide to the condition of a suspected animal. Of course in the enthusiasm of the new movement against a fell disease ideas such as these were scouted as partaking too much of the nature of special pleading in the farmers' interests. But if we are to accept an authority like Dr. Koch whose discoveries in the service of humanity entitle his views to the greatest consideration, the theory of the veterinary surgeon as opposed to that of the other authorities is correct. Farmers will naturally rejoice at the news that their produce has been freed of a great deal of suspicion. But it will perhaps be well if they do not rejoice too early. Reuter's telegram, which gives the information that the infection of tuberculosis is not communicable by means of milk, butter or meat, contains a contradiction. The sputum of tuberculous patients, as we know, is always the main source of infection. It is obvious, therefore, that in the case of diseased cattle, unless they are isolated and the greatest care observed, the tubercle bacillus will find its way into milk because of the infected surroundings. Direct communication of the disease from cattle to man will probably not take place unless there is actual disease of the udder; but if animals are kept and milked in surroundings infected with bacilli the disease will not only spread among the cattle but will be also disseminated among human beings. It is therefore still advisable to boil all milk on this account as well as because of the risk of other diseases the germs of which it may contain. To prevent tuberculosis among cattle, byres must be clean, airy and well ventilated, and among human beings the same principles must guide action with a view to check the prevalence of consumption. Care in dealing with the sputum of phthisis patients, the prevention of expectorating in public places, and above all healthy dwellings into which light and air can freely enter are the chief means at hand by which the spread of this dread disease [illegible] be restricted.

SWEEPS AND LOTTERIES. THOSE who [illegible] habit of [illegible] money [illegible] dress [illegible] published, in the hope [illegible] lakhs of rupees, and [illegible] winning very much [illegible] rested to learn [illegible] made in Australia to put an end to all sweeps and lotteries. Petitions are being largely signed in Hobart and in northern and western Tasmania in favour of an amendment of the clause of the Federal Postal and Telegraphic Bill regarding sweeps. Telegrams have been sent to each district in order to get petitions in for despatch to Melbourne for presentation to the Federal Parliament. The signatures are limited to persons over 20 years of age and the greatest energy is being displayed by those who would fain put an end to sweeps. Of course there are those in Australia who regard sweeps as innocent little gambles and it is probable that some time will elapse before the law is amended so as to entitle the Post Office to refuse to carry money for the Tattersall sweep. At present the position is somewhat complicated. Tasmania claims certain rights because that State has enacted special legislation which legalises one form of gambling, while every other form is illegal. Other States have declared all forms of gambling to be illegal. Consequently the person who posts a letter to Tasmania under certain conditions is guilty of an illegal act, which, however, becomes legal as soon as Tasmania is reached. The question then arises whether if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue the permissive power of the State Government is not being practically extended to the whole Commonwealth, thus allowing the commission of an act which all other States wish to prohibit. It seems right that this power whether permissive or prohibitory, should be exercised by the authority of the Commonwealth, of which Tasmania forms part, rather than by Tasmania alone. The matter will probably be threshed out and decided before the time comes round to invest in a ticket for the next Melbourne Cup.

CROPS AND SEASONS. A VERY instructive book has just been issued by Government relating to the area and yield of the various crops sown throughout India during the past season. The year was not favourable for rice growing in India except in Madras, but in Burma a heavy crop was reaped. Want of rain diminished the yield of jute, but the season was better for indigo than the former year. The area, however, was restricted owing to the substitution of food grain crops, the temporary high prices being the inducement for the ryots to forego their usual sowings. Growers of sugarcane had a fair reward for their labour, but on several occasions, owing to scanty rain, the crop was saved from total failure by timely falls. With regard to wheat the area was very large especially in Northern India, where prospects at one period were very bright but unfavourable weather ensued and rust prevailed in the majority of districts. In Bombay Presidency the young crop withered in the Deccan and Karnatak districts, and a limited supply of water also caused irrigated crops to suffer, the only satisfactory yield being confined to Sind. The cotton crop of 1900 was a good one, a good yield in quantity and quality being the result in Northern India. The crop in the Central Provinces was fair, but in parts owing to insufficient moisture the bolls withered before maturity. In Berar there was a heavy crop, and both area and yield were above the average in Central India. In Bombay and Madras preference was given to the cultivation of food grains, the stocks of which had run low in consequence of famine. Although the oil seed harvest was more or less a failure in Bombay, Berar, and Hyderabad, the yield in the Punjab and Bengal was very large, but in other areas, although giving great promise, the crop was only average.

B. B. & C. I. VOLUNTEERS. THE annual report on the work of the 1st Battalion of the B.B.& C.I. Volunteers shows the regiment to be in a very flourishing condition. The first battalion is 677 strong, and 51 reservists, figures which are slightly in excess of the strength in 1899-1900. Financially, it is in a very healthy state, having a credit balance of nearly Rs. 39,000. The attendance at camp was stronger than in former years, and the fact that the volunteers were brigaded with regular troops rendered the training the more effectual. Attached to the battalion is a cadet crops, the strength of which is gradually advancing. The efficiency of the battalion is very high, only seven men out of a roll of 677 being non-efficient.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, it is understood, during his tour in Burma will travel along the open sections of the Mandalay-Kunlow Railway so as to see what the line is like and the nature of the country traversed.

THE finishing touches are being given to the Malakand defences, which will be completed by October.

THE official Committee which is sitting in Simla to consider the report of the recent Railway Conference will probably conclude its labours next week.

OWING to abnormally heavy traffic the mail and passenger train service of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been temporarily disorganised and inconvenience caused by misconnection at junctions. The traffic authorities are making important alterations in the time-table to remedy matters at once.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th June amounts to Rs. 4,203, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,053; the total earnings from 1st January to 8th June shows Rs. 90,692, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 42,246.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th June amounts to Rs. 15,137 a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,079, the total earnings from 1st January to 8th June shows Rs. 2,94,299, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 63,599.

A STATEMENT appeared some little time ago to the effect that a firm of Bombay contractors were about to make a definite offer to Government for the construction of a line of railway from Quetta to Nushki, the first section of the trade route to Seistan. The actual proposal, it seems, was to lay down a single rail and to use horse traction for vehicles [illegible] with one wheel on that rail, and another on [illegible] ground alongside. This system is said [illegible] worked well in some parts of the world [illegible] ly seems likely to have much of [illegible] Climatic influences, if nothing [illegible] Nushki will doubtless [illegible] though it be only [illegible] with.

IN A[illegible] Ahm[illegible]

BYRON AND SOUTHEY.

BY STEPHEN GWYNN.

THE fourth volume of Byron's Poems, in the beautiful edition which Mr. Murray publishes, and Mr. Coleridge edits, contains at least one piece of great interest which is now printed for the first time (from an autograph in Mr. Murray's possession). This is a poem called "The Duel," and addressed to Mary Chaworth, bearing date Venice, 29th December, 1818. As is well known, the poet's great-great-grandfather, William, Lord Byron, killed in a desperate duel his first cousin William Chaworth, thus creating between Byron and the love of his boyish days an impassable barrier—or at least a barrier which in poetry might be spoken of as impassable.

For many a bar, and many a feud
Though never told, well understood,
Rolled like a river wide between—
And then there was the Curse of blood
Which even my Heart's can not remove.

How far the words conform to the exact truth may be questioned; but at least the expression of emotion has that accent of passionate sincerity which Byron knew so well how to impart.

I loved thee—I will not say how,
Since things like these are best forgot.
Perhaps thou may'st imagine now
Who loved thee, and who loved thee not.
And thou wert wedded to another
And I at last another weded,
I am a father, thou a mother
To strangers vowed, with strangers bedded.

Almost anybody, observes Mr. Gwynn, in a "Daily News" review, might have written the "Sonnet on the Nuptials of the Countess Cavalli," which is another of the new features in this editon; nobody but Byron could have written the lines just quoted. One could swear to them as to a familiar voice. They are in the manner in which the Dream ("A change came o'er the spirit of my dream") is a superb example; and there are many who would assert that it is in such passages that we have the real Byron: that such things are the best and most vital in his poetry. It may be so, but at all events the special interest of this volume (containing the poems written between June, 1816, and September, 1823) lies in it showing the transition from the style by which he had become famous to one more varied. In 1816 "Beppo was projected (confessedly on the model of Frere's "Whistlecraft"), and Byron expressed to Moore his determination to "show the knowing ones" that he could write cheerfully, and would "repel the charge of monotony and mannerism." So we arrive at a new Byron—a Byron with much wider range, who includes in the scope of his verse much that plainly belongs to prose rather than poetry, but who nevertheless remains always a poet—the Byron of "Don Juan" and (which is more to my present purpose) of "The Vision of Judgment." "Beppo" is a first experiment in the ottava rima, and though it is marvellously clever, there are moments when the rhyme seems to be the poet's only rudder (as Butler called it in "Hudibras"). Like everything else which Byron wrote in this vein, and "Beppo" is instinct with force, versatility, and humour, but it never makes the transition to the higher mood of poetry. You might read it and hardly suspect that the author was more than a witty man of the world with an astonishing talent for versification. But open "The Vision of Judgment, and it is a very different story.

The angels all were singing out of tune
And hoarse with having little else to do,
Excepting to wind up the sun and moon,
Or curb a runawy young star or two,
Or wild colt of a comet, which too soon
Broke out of bounds o'er the ethereal blue,
Splitting some planet with its playful tail
As boats are sometimes by a wanton whale.

There you have, even in just, the play of an imagination which could only be a poet's. And as the poem goes on it gets better and better and worse and worse for poor Southey. Honestly, I cannot see that the original "Vision of Judgment" is, for a laureate effusion so very bad. The hexameters limped no more than they had a right to limp. What is ridiculous is not the execution but the whole attitude of mind; the conception of George III's importance in the scheme of creation. When the old King, coming to his senses at the gate of Heaven, is met by the spirit of Percival, and the assassinated Minister is previleged to give his late master an account of the doings upon earth, one is confronted with the celestial counterpart of two respectable old gentlemen in a sedate club talking over the dreadful doings of Socialists or Republicans. The situation is grotesque. But there are few of those technical lapses which have made other laureates, and particularly the present, the joy of a parodist. And so Byron takes a mode of attack inaccessible to the ordinary mortal. Where Southey has indulged mediocre fancy, he makes the hint for a passage of superb imagination, yet mingles it with jest. The stanza which describes the advent of Satan in rear of "the angelic caravan," and its pendant, that shows Gabriel issuing, "a beautiful and mighty Thing of Light," is a cruel contrast to Southey's vague rhapsody which suggests it. Again and again Byron thus contemptuously eclipses his enemy, and in all the tones. If Southey introduces Wilkes and Junius as the accusers of George, Byron will introduce them too; he accepts the hint, and produces a couple of masterpieces in characterisation: Wilkes sketched in flash, a distinct to the eye; Junius, by a more wonderful tour de force, seen and yet not seen—"a tall, thin grey-haired figure, that looked as it had been a shade on earth." And so on; but if one begins to quote The Vision of Judgment, where can one leave off? The only point at which it sinks to a lower level of interest, and, in reality, of poetry, is where Byron turns to an explicit attack on Southey. One is thankful for the delightful return to the true subject, which lands King George surreptitiously in Heaven, and "leaves him practising the Hundredth Psalm."

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that Heaven and Hell are much more interesting places as Byron conceives them than as Southey shows them to us. But the point which I want to make is, that Byron's "Vision of Judgment" is a much more edifying production than Southey's: one would even say, more Christian. The one is informed with a large charity; the other with a narrow official Grundyish conception of virtue. And this raises a difficult question. Byron's personal character has been the subject of much comment, and it cannot be said that the verdict is gratifying to lovers of the poet. Professor Dowden, for example, who is no prude, and thinks that Shelley was a kind of saint, holds, on a very close study of the available facts, that Byron was a bad man—very bad, disgracefully bad. On the other hand, about Southey's character there is no debate. He was not a saint—for there is no touch of mysticism in his nature—he [illegible] better, a really good man. Th[illegible] to Coleridge and Coleridge'[illegible] all praise. It would [illegible] one who has a [illegible] respect, and it [illegible] respect that goes out[illegible] on his books [illegible] dead are past." [illegible] quarrel which [illegible] upon the "[illegible] "Vision of [illegible] in hi[illegible] ca[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HONOURS FOR LORD CROMER.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Lord Cromer (Agent and Consul-General in Egypt who was raised to the peerage in 1892), has been created an Earl.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

JULY, 24.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the Commons, said the temporary presence of foreign troops at Shanghai did not constitute alienation of Chinese territory or the infringement of Chinese assurances to Great Britain in regard to the Yangtze.

DISTURBANCES AT FOKIEN.

Serious Secret Society disturbances have broken out at Fokien in China.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD MILNER AT THE GUILDHALL.

SUBMISSION EASY TO AN HONOURABLE ENEMY.

BOER SUCCESSES.

The Freedom of the City was presented to Lord Milner at the Guildhall to-day.

His Lordship in replying said that though all were anxious to make submission easy to an honourable enemy, few were prepared to purchase peace by treating treasonable rebellion as a venial offence. We must not, he said, alienate friends by striving to win our enemies.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Kitchener reports that Commandant Scheepers captured and burned a train with 113 details in the vicinity of Beaufort West, our loss being three killed and thirteen wounded.

Kritzinger near Cradock attacked General Crabbe who retired on Mortimer after fighting all day.

Our casualties were slight.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

A NEW THEORY.

Doctor Koch, to-day, read a remarkable paper at the Tuberculosis Congress, in which he urged that sputum was the main source of infection and adduced evidence to show that tuberculosis was not communicable to man from cattle and therefore not by milk, butter or meat.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

THE PRIMATE'S VIEWS.

The Lords have read a second time the Bill for modifying the Accession Declaration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury remarked during the debate that Roman Catholics owed their allegiance to a Power outside the country and it was therefore important for the Sovereign to make it clear that we do not belong to that body.

COUNT WALDERSEE.

Count Waldersee has sailed from Suez for Germany in the s. s. Gera.

PRESENTATION TO SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE.

A silver coffee service was last night presented to Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree at the Hotel Cecilin in appreciation of his public services and his re-election to Parliament.

Lord George Hamilton, the Solicitor General, other Ministers and several members of the Commons of both Parties, besides some Parsees, Hindus and Mahomedans and many ladies were present.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

There was an enormous gathering at the Football Match between the Black Watch and Calcutta in the first tie for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield, which Calcutta held last year. After a magnificent struggle, Calcutta was defeated by two goals to nil. The Black Watch has to play several matches in this competition yet, but it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the final contest will be between the Black Watch and the Royal Irish Rifles, a team which has gained a great reputation this year.

THE HARDINGE FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Government of India have approved the sending of the Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge to China, on her return from England, to bring back troops.

TENTS FOR REST CAMPS.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The provision is sanctioned of tents to the value of two lakhs of rupees for the mobilisation requirements for rest camps in India.

APPOINTMENT OF A.-D.-C'S.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The proposals of General Burnett's Committee regarding appointments as officiating A.-D.-C. to general officers commanding first class districts, has been approved by the Government of India with the proviso that reference must be made to the Lieutenant-General commanding, where officers are nominated from any Corps outside the district concerned.

ALL SAINT'S NURSING FUND.

FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

IN aid of the All Saint's Nursing Fund in connection with the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital a concert will be given in the Town Hall on August 1st. An excellent programme has been arranged by Major Collis Barry, amongst the artistes who have consented to take part being Miss Proctor, Mr. Menley, Mr. Astell, and Mr. DeFreece. By the kind permission of Colonial Eccles the string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry will play selections. The concert is being promoted in an excellent cause and it is to be hoped that the Nursing Fund will greatly benefit thereby. H. E. the Governor has given his patronage to the effort.

LADY CURZON'S VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Lady Curzon's Victoria Scholarship Fund now amounts to four and half lachs of rupees. The list to-day published includes subscriptions of fifty thousand rupees from the Punjab Women's Victoria Memorial Fund through Lady Young.

A VACANT POST AT CALCUTTA.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The post of Agent for Government consignments, Calcutta, is temporarily vacant, owing to the absence of the present incumbent on sick leave. The pay is rupees 450 rising to 600 monthly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Indian Army List now published quarterly will, from 1st September, be issued monthly.

Lieutenant Hoskyn, 17th Bombay Infantry, joins the Meywar Bhil Corps.

Military officers in uniform are ordered to wear mourning at Viceregal Lodge and on all occasions when the Viceroy is present until the 24th January next.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. ABBOTT has resumed command of the Nagpur District on return from leave.

Major Reid, Deputy Judge Advocate, China Field Force, will proceed on one year's furlough on arrival in India.

The Government of India have formally approved of the proposal for the erection of Small Arms Factory at Ishapur and the necessary plans will be prepared.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woollcombe, who was recently confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Headquarters, has been granted the rank of full Colonel.

A Committee has assembled at home to consider the question of the military education of officers. It is likely that some marked changes will be made in connection with the courses of instruction at garrison classes of and in examinations for promotion.

As Lieutenant-Colonel Brunker's services are not available, Major Dowell, R. A., Jutogh will carry on the duties of A. A.-G, for Royal Artillery at Army Headquarters, when Colonel Saunders proceeds on 90 day's privilege leave.

THE Governor-General has sanctioned the promotion in and admission to the Order of British India as supernumeraries until absorbed, of the following native officers in recognition of good service rendered during the operations in China:—To 1st class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur, Subadar-Major Hira Singh, Bahadur, 1st Sikh Infantry; to the 2nd class, with the title of Bahadur, Resaldar-Major Abdul Ghafur Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers, and Subadar Gajraj Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry. It is also notified that the late Subadar-Major Gurdas Singh, Bahadur, 7th Bengal Infantry, would have been recommended for promotion to the 1st class of the Order of British India had he survived.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 24.

A well attended meeting of landowners and Vazifdars was held yesterday evening, protesting against the Land Revenue Amendment Bill, Mr. Kishordas Hargovandas presiding. Resolutions were passed appointing an influential committee to petition the Government, and also for electing delegates to represent the taluka agriculturists at the public meeting to be convened by the Presidency Association.

HONAVAR, JULY 23.

The Honavar public assembled to-day and unanimously passed a resolution disapproving of the proposed amendment of the Land Revenue Code and most respectfully record their protest against it. They implore Government to reconsider and veto the said amendment in the public interest and well being and further beg to state that they have authorised the president of the public meeting to be held in Bombay, about the 27th instant, to enter their protest against the said amendment.

BILLIMORIA, JULY 24.

A mass meeting of 1,500 Agriculturists of several casts and creeds was held to-day at Alipore Chikhli, in connection with the Land Bill. It was resolved to submit respectful, but strong protest against the Bill and select delegates to represent Chikhali Taluka at a public meeting to be convened on the 27th instant, in Bombay.

THE LATE PROFESSOR O. S. PEDRAZA.

THE funeral of the late Professor O. S. Pedraza, which took place last evening at the Sewree cemetery, was very numerously attended. The male and female students of the various colleges and schools, who owe their instruction in French to the late Professor mustered in large numbers at the gate of the cemetery to pay their last tribute of respect, while heaps of wreaths and crosses, which had been laid on the coffin and on the grave testified to the popularity and regard in which he was held by his friends. The funeral cortege left the deceased's residence, Albert Buildings, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., followed by a long string of carriages. The chief mourners were Mrs. Pedraza, and Miss Linda Pedraza, who were in the carriage next to the hearse. The cortege was met at the cemetery gate by Rev. Mr. Henderson, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Church of Scotland, who conducted the burial service. The coffin was removed from the hearse and conveyed to the grave followed by a large gathering of mourners representing all the communities in Bombay. Amongst those present were:—Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio, Consul for Spain, Mr. E. M. Slater, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. David Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. Merrett, the Rev. Father Drackman, the Rev. W. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stevenson, Mr. Phillips, Captain J. R. Deane, Captain J. Mathews, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Mrs. Geary, Professor J. Jack, Mr. B. M. Phipson, the Rev. S. Noti, S. J; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Mr. W. G. Mayhew; Mr. P. F. Fischer; Mr. T. A. Savage; Mr. A. B. Price; Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. MacGlashan; Mr. J. P. Crystal; Mr. A. D. Shanks; Mr. J. Entwistle; Mr. Evans; Mr. J. A. Salmon; Mr. Douglas Bennett; Mr. J. G. Davur; Mr. and Mrs. Ansell; Mr. W. J. Greene; Mr. Cruickshank; Mr. Morris; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. Framji B. Master; Miss Cunha; and many others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio Rubattino Company's Steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay on 23rd Inst

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OPERA PERFORMANCES.

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "TOSCA,"

SCOTTISH PICTURE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, JULY 5.

IT has been the complaint of more than one writer that the Committee of the Art Section at the Glasgow Exhibition has missed a rare opportunity for a comprehensive survey of Scottish art. They might have confined their exhibition, it is suggested, to Scottish painting alone, and thus have contributed a sprightly chapter to art history. Then might the world have learned something at first hand of Watson Gordon, of Thomson of Duddingstone, of the Lauders, and of the other men who played big parts in the foundation of British painting. The Committee has chosen instead to fill its galleries with work which has been seen a score of times in various gatherings. The collection remains uncharacteristic because it is infused with no vital principle of time, school, or nationality. It is excellent news, therefore, that the Scottish Board of Manufactures (which, in conformity with the business habits of the nation, is entrusted with the care of art in Scotland) has arranged to hold immediately in their galleries in Edinburgh an exhibition of the work of Scottish artists deceased. Nothing of the kind has come within the ken of the present generation. The last exhibition containing any considerable number of works by the greater Scottish painters was held nearly twenty years ago, but there were grave omissions on that occasion and much that merited no better fate than forgetfulness.

It is quite safe to say that such a show will have surprises for English criticism. We have lately seen the "discovery"—or was it the "invention"?—of Raeburn, just as, later, we shall hear much of G. Paul Chalmers, David Scott, Alexander Fraser, and William McTaggart, although, happily, the last is not "a deceased painter," but is still immersed in vigorous work. Chalmers had considerable success in Scotland before his career ended in tragedy on a winter's night in the streets of Edinburgh. His pictures have been hoarded so carefully by certain connoisseurs in the north that very few ever have crossed the border. He was not an artist of high discipline, and was fitful and wayward at the best of times, and more of an "impressionist"—in days before Impressionism had been invented—to be popular. Yet he was a supreme colourist, in somewhat narrow lines, and revelled in a voluptuous quality of paint which many tried—and failed—to imitate. His effect on Scottish painting was immense, and he, if any, was the true father of modern Scottish colour. David Scott has already been exploited, for he was an illustrator and designer who attracted attention. He was a follower rather than an imitator of Blake, and, like the older master, was too withdrawn and literary in idea to impress himself on a virile school of painting. His day is not yet, for his pictures can still be bought "for a song."

The Scottish painter of the future, from the dealer's point of view, is clearly Alexander Fraser. It is amazing that he has not yet been acclaimed by the auctioneer. But everything is possible in a land where Hoppners are knocked down at fourteen thousand guineas! Fraser's work is among the finest that Scotland has produced in landscape, and he was the only great landscape painter of his time. McTaggart's pictures do not come into comparison, for he never was distinctively a creator of landscape; and in Thomson of Duddingstone, who painted a generation before Fraser, there has to be accepted a definite convention which was not quite individual. Fraser is also close to the older tradition, although he derived little from Constable, Turner, or the Norwich men. During his life he was overshadowed by the popularity of Horatio Macculloch and Sam Bough. His painting belongs to the brotherhood of great Art, and has the qualities of colour and style which separate the enduring from the perishable. Unfortunately, Fraser lived too long, and latterly groped his way through the mists of senile decay. His pictures of this period are pathetic and the critic who has happened upon them is bound to speak of Fraser as "uncertain." In the time of his fulness there was no more assured genius than Alexander Fraser.

Next week is the last but two of the Opera season and it will probably be devoted to repetitions; the only "call" at present being the début as Faust on Tuesday of M. Jerome, a tenor who has sung with success in the French provinces. Indeed the Covent Garden stage which has been pretty busily occupied of late with "Messaline" is now wanted for rehearsals of Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" which, it is hoped, will be ready by about Tuesday week. "La Traviata" is also in preparation for Madame Melba, probably during the week after next, and Verdis opera may very possibly be almost the last addition to the season's repertory, although one other revival is still possible. The German operas are now over and Herr Forchhammer, indeed returned to his native land yesterday. "Carmen" (the seats for to-night's performance were almost sold out some days ago) and "Messaline" have proved so attractive that further additions to the seasons repertory by either Madame Calve or Signor Tamagno are unlikely, although many of the subscribers would like to see the great French prima donna again in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

It is strange that a writer of the high repute of Herr Karl Blind should have devoted space in "The Nineteenth Century" to revive the fiction of the German derivation of "La Marseillaise." The story of the "strange origin" of the song was demolished by M. A. de Lisle in 1865, and Herr Blind will find further facts in the treatise published by Loquin in 1879, and in the masterly article contributed by the eminent musical historian M. Gustave Chouquet, keeper of the Museum of the Paris Conservatoire, to Grove's "Dictionary," in 1880. The Navoigille story, put forward by Castil Blaze in 1852, and repeated in 1863 by Fetis (whence G. A. Sala borrowed it), is there conclusively disproved; while the alternative myth, that the tune of the hymn is part of the Credo of a M.S. Mass by one Holtzmann, supposed to be preserved in the church at Meersburg, is sufficiently contradicted by the fact that M. Chauquet, in August, 1879, made inquiries on the spot, and was told by the clerical authorities at Meersburg that they had no such Mass. It is, of course, quite possible that the germs of the melody may be found elsewhere (somebody a few years ago discovered "Tommy Make Room for Your Uncle" in Handel's "Susanna"), but that "La Marseillaise" was primarily the work of Rouget de Lisle, and was afterwards orchestrated by Gretry and others, there cannot now be much doubt.

A list of the "leading motives" in M. Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," has been drawn up by Her Ernst Schelling. One of them is "Ullana's motif giving her husband a drink." Thirsty husbands during the hot weather should commit this melody to memory.

Mr. Huneker, the well-known writer in the New York "Musical Courier" has unearthed a curious old caricature of Liszt as one of "Les Heros du piano en 1854." Liszt is there depicted as playing one of Chopin's Etudes with his left leg (M. Godowsky will appreciate this satiric touch) giving a pianoforte recital on barebacked horses, and playing with his right hand, while throwing three balls in the air with his left, and balancing a feather on the tip of his nose. The old-fashioned costumes are not by any means the least interesting of the details of the picture.

On Tuesday at Covent Garden Isidore de Lara's opera "Messaline," which was first heard in London a couple of seasons ago, was reproduced. The cast, which boasted of the names of Mlle. Calve and Signor Tamagno, was almost entirely new, Mlle. Calve, who played Messaline for the first time, replacing Mme. Heglon, and Signor Tamagno, the original exponent of Helion on the opera's initial performance at Monte Carlo, M. Alvarez, while M. Seveilhac took M. Renaud's place in the part of Hares. Under such conditions there was naturally a very large audience present. M. de Lara's music was thoroughly discussed when it was first given here. Detailed criticism, therefore, would be quite out of place though on a further hearing it is perhaps not beside the question to record one's more matured impressions. M. de Lara evidently possesses the gift of a certain largeness and breadth of treatment which qualifies him for operatic writing. Combined with this there is a nice appreciation of the fitness of dramatic characterisation displayed in the musical setting. There are frequent melodious passages both of the heroic as well as of the sensuous type. It is in the orchestration that the chief weakness is apparent. It savours for the most part of what musicians term technically "top and bottom," while too frequently there is a straining after colour effects scarcely warranted by the results obtained. However "Messaline" conclusively proves that its composer can handle a subject which bristles with situations calling for the highest temperamental treatment in a distinctly worthy, if not a great manner. This reflection is all the more satisfactory when one remembers that it applies to the work in an extremely limited field of art of a British born subject. All credit is due to M. de Lara from the way in which he "has stuck to his guns," and for the manner in which he has overcome the innumerable obstacles which lie in the operatic composer's path.

Mlle. Calve's Messaline was noticeable not only for its seductive charm on the one hand, but also for its tragic imagery on the other. The character, from a purely moral point of view, is anything but a pleasant one, yet it lends itself to acting which calls for the highest creative powers. There was an alluring abandon which, though essentially realistic, was never suggestive, which one felt it would have been quite impossible for the unfortunate rival brothers to resist, while in the highly intense last act Mlle. Calve gave a portrayal of despair culminating in the awakening of a terror-stricken conscience, worthy to rank with anything she has yet done. Vocally she was, of course, beyond reproach. One possibly felt at times that the character required a little more "depth" in the voice. Mlle. Calve's organ is almost too pure and lyric to suggest infamy and wantonness. Signor Tamagno was physically an ideal Helion, and he was provided with plenty of opportunities for the display of his marvellous and exceptional upper tones. One missed, however, the passionate quality in his acting which was such a feature of M. Alverez's impersonation. M. Seveilhac was in every sense a convincing Hares, while M. Gilibert was a jovial Myrrhon. The smaller parts were all in good hands, while the orchestra, under M. Flon, did all required of it. We must congratulate the Opera Syndicate on its excellent "mise-en-scene," the mounting of the whole opera proving how well things can be done at Covent Garden when the spirit moves the "powers that be" in that direction. We must not also omit to mention the really exceptional English translation of the opera provided by Mr. Vernon Blackburn for the use of the audience.

In spite of weather that was decidedly more than threatening, a very full audience assembled in the St. James's Theatre to support the special matinee that was being given in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital by the kind permission of Mr. George Alexander. And, in spite of a special petition that they should be removed, and of the demonstration upon the stage, in Act II of "Women are so Serious," by Miss Ellis Jeffreys, that their removal is a facile and even an elegant operation, matinee hats of a stage obliterating order were very largely in evidence during the afternoon. The programme of the matinee contained many attractive items, the second act of "Women are so Serious" being by no means the least entertaining one. A monologue by M. Coquelin was given with his complete mastery of vocal expression, his perfect control of gesture, and described to us how M. Le Sous-Prefet wandered out into the woods to rehearse to himself the speech that he was about to deliver to his fellow associates of a local agricultural society. And how, in the woods, the song birds warbled their measures, the violets exhaled their perfume, and the springs rippled past M. Le Sous-Prefet, until he forgot all about his speech and the local agricultural society, and, his fellow members, coming into the wood to look for him, found him reposing on moss and violets and composing verses. The chief novelty of the afternoon was to be found in a new one-act play, by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, called "The Fortune of War." In this Mr. George Alexander went very far outside his usual line of characters to impersonate James Sorrel, an ex-sergeant of Northumberland Fusiliers, known as "Old Crimea." The old man played with feeling by Mr. Alexander has decorated his living room with flags and with red, white and blue festoons for the reception of his last surviving son whom he is expecting back from South Africa with the stripes of a sergeant and covered with glory from having been mentioned in despatches. But, in the course of the play, a telegram is received by Mary, Old Crimeas daughter, to say that her brother has died of his wounds on board ship and has been buried at sea. The news of this catastrophe is at first kept from the old man's knowledge, but when the troops return and his son is not with them, he realises what has befallen him as the curtain falls, Miss Lilian Braithwaite played with a good deal of sincerity as Mary and the little play was quite enthusiastically received by Tuesday afternoon's audience.

This seems scarcely the time of day to begin a discussion of the inherent merits or demerits of Sardou's "La Tosca," but Madame Sarah Bernhardt is a great actress, and her performance in the same part is still so impressive as to prompt one to enter a protest against the whole thing. If ever there was a case for the Lord Chamberlain's censorship this is one. A crude picture of absolute physical horror, unrelieved by any poetic beauty, and with no arstistic excuse for its presence, can only be accepted as an entertainment by an audience which throws itself open to sensations which must be more corrupting than any serious picture of sexual realities or even cynical palliation of sexual immorality. And if the play demands the veto from considerations of public good, how much more does it demand the exercise of an artistic censorship! It is playing the game in brutal defiance of all the rules that are usually supposed to govern it. If the presentation of callous bestiality and of mere physical terror (both unjustified by any poetic purpose) is an allowable thing in art, there are many situations which might be put upon the stage, and which might arouse the audience to a certain emotion. The torture of Mario Caveradossi in the presence of the mistress who can save him by betraying a fugitive, the overtures of Scarpia to Floria Tosca a sort of refinement of the essence of blackmail), need not stand alone. But why should the theatre be made the centre of the passions of the bull ring?

Even as a piece of acting Sarah Barnhardt's Tosca does not stand on a pinnacle, as does her Marguerite Gautier. She plays it better than one can imagine anyone else playing it, certainly. Her marvellous merely threatrical power makes most of the great climaxes. She does certain things, as her expression when she first hears of Scarpia's plan of torture, and her silent formation of the plan to kill Scarpia, and seizure of the knife with the terrible vividness in which she is supreme and certain others, as the setting of the candles about Scarpia's body, and the exit from the scene with a wonderful lurid picturesqueness. But although she does it better than anyone else, one can imagine several melodramatic actresses, who given the abandon and the physical strength, might obtain the same effects, only less well. One cannot imagine this in "La Dame aux Camelias. Moreover, where she does impress one most of all it is by a revelation of a fierce brutality of personality which is latent indeed, in her Marguerite, but which is restrained there, and when it is revealed is not a beautiful thing. But there is another reason to prevent the performance ever really ranking with her greatest. One feels a mechanical theatricalism about the whole thing—and is not the play Sardou's?—which is continually telling one that a success or a slip in stage management is doing more to make or mar an effect than the individual efforts of the performers. And it is not when this sense is present that the atmosphere for the greatest acting is possible. And yet Madame Sarah Bernhardt's is more than a piece of good acting. It is so bad because it is so good. M. Coquelin's is a good piece of acting, too, and the bestial sensuality of it makes it also as bad as the other. It is interesting to see that with the artificiality of the play and the part, M. Coquelins comedy method is not out of place. In "La Dame aux Camelias it was impossible.

REPORTS from Dera Ghazi Khan show that the Indus has risen steadily during the last few days, and the last hurdle-dike is being swept away. It has been decided that in case it is necessary to move the wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Dera Ghazi, it shall be sent to Poona instead of returning to regimental headquarters at Bhu.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday afternoon the Municipal Standing Committee held their weekly meeting at the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were also present—Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. H. G Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibraham Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Dadachanjee, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.

WATER METERS IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 8th May 1901, requesting to be informed as to why the schedule rates in respect of the contract for meters, &c., were much higher than the market rates, I have the honour to state that the meters lately purchased by the Water Engineer are of the following description:—(a) Kennedy's household meters, (b) B meters made by Ham Baker and Company, (c) Foosts' meters. The Executive Engineer reports that on enquiry made by his office it has been ascertained that these meters are not obtainable in the local market. The only meters kept in stock by the local firms are Siemen's meters and the ruling prices for them are much lower than those of the meters purchased by the Water Branch. In regard to the Siemen's meter the Water Engineer reports as follows:—We have previously been in the habit of using Siemen's meters for most purposes on account of their cheapness, but I have a low opinion of them, because (a) they cost about 10 per cent. per annum of their cost for repairs, (b) a large amount of water can be dribbled through them (about 15 per cent.) without being registered, and (c) they only pass about half as much water, size for size, as a positive meter or in other words, a 3-4 in. Siemen's will not pass more than a 1-2 in. positive meter with the same pressure."

Some of the members said that these meters were unreliable.

The letter was recorded, and the committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE PROPOSED LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter which appeared in to-day's issue of your paper, very few people seem to have paid much attention to the proposed amendment of the second paragraph of Sec. 48 of the Land Revenue Code, and to the pernicious consequences likely to arise therefrom. The untarnished fame, popularity and stability of the British Government, lie in the justness, equity and purity of their legislative administration. The British is the only Government, whose balance of justice never inclines false even to the breadth of a single hair, who have always kept their promises, and whose administration is conducted chiefly on the basis of the motto "The King and Legislature can do no wrong" in the best sense of the phrase.

The proposed amendment, however, of Sec. 48 clashes with the express provisions of the Code in the following respects: (a) It authorizes the revenue officers to enhance the assessment guaranteed not liable to be altered." An assessment fixed at a revision survey on land after its conversion from agricultural to building purposes cannot be enhanced until the term of years fixed for such assessment, under Sec 102 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, has expired. Sec 102 provides, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare assessments fixed for certain periods. The assessment so fixed can only be enhanced, if the purpose, for which the land is held, be changed, after the assessment is fixed; in that event the assessment is liable to be altered under Sec. 48; but there is no provision in the Act allowing an assessment once fixed to be enhanced until the end of the fixed term. Because Sec. 103 provides that "It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct at any time a fresh revenue survey or any operation subsidiary thereto; but no enhancement shall take effect till the expiration of the period previously fixed under the provisions of Sec. 102." If the lands have been assessed, even by mistake, as appropriated for agriculture, when they might have been assessed as lands appropriated for building sites, the assessment cannot be enhanced until the period fixed for the assessment has expired. The proposed amendment, therefore, of Sec. 48, which openly breaks the repeated guarantees and promises of Government, clashes with Sections 102 and 103 and tries to undo what Government have already done for the welfare of the people. In spite of all this, if the amendment be passed and sanctioned, it cannot be brought into force until the end of the present fixed period.

(b). It sanctions periodical revision. The Government cannot in justice and equity curtail the period (99 years) of assessment authorized by Sec 102, and sanction in its stead periodical revision which is very harmful to the rights and interests of the occupants of land in this presidency. The periodical revision will give the revenue officers every opportunity, year after year, to enhance the assessment to no end and the consequences thereof will be detrimental to the interests and prosperity of the public in general.

(c) Moreover, the proposed amendment of Section 48 clashes with Sec 112 of the Land Revenue Code and also with Section 35 of Act I of 1865. If the said amendment, therefore, of the second paragraph of Section 48 be passed and sanctioned, the Government will, in utter violation of sections 102, 106 and 112 of the Land Revenue Code and of Section 35 of Act I of 1865, undo what they have hitherto done for the good of the people, break their own guarantees and promises, try with one stroke of the pen to apply the said amendment both to old and new survey settlements and lose the confidence of the people, which no wise Government would like.—Yours, &c.

GOVINDA BABA GURJAR.

Alibag, July 22.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION IN ELEMENTARY MECHANICS OF SOLIDS AND FLUIDS.

THE following candidates have passed the examination from Grant Medical College:—

Shambhulal Gavrishankar Adhyaru, Joseph Thomas Alfonso, Syed Abdul Kadir Al Idrusey, Kekobad Cavasji Anklesaria, Nanabhai Kavasji Ashburner, Yeshvant Govind Askhedkar, Ibrahim Ladhabhai Asrani, Manekji Navroji Balsara, Vinayak Vishnu Bapat, Dinsha Darasha Baria, Dinshaw Hormasji Batlivala, Narsinhprasad Amritlal Baxi, Phirozsha Dorabji Bhagat, Balchandra Shivram Bhandarkar, Dhanjishaw Nasarvanji Bharucha, Rustam N. Bharucha, Sorab Hormasji Framji Boyce, Ada Boylette, Ethel Chaves, Augustine Bhimaya Chondikar, Jehangirji Hormasji Clerk, Eva M. Collins, Ardeshir Koyaji Contractor, Mathew J. F. Cruss-Vaegas, Heera J. M. Cursetji, Rastomji Ratonji Dadina, Manekji Ratanji Dalal, Phiroze Ardeshir Dalal, Gangadhar Govind Damle, Cavas Fardunji Dastur, Hoshang Dhanjeeshaw Dastur, Markandrai Madhavrai Dave, Gambetta D'Costa, Framroz Cursetji Desai, Manadev Narayan Dev, Ramchandra Pandurang Divan, Martin Joseph D'Lemos, Dinshaw Jehangirshaw D. Doctor, K. B. Sorabji Doctor, Lewis M. D'Silva, Dominic Xavier D'Souza, J. Gerson D'Souza, Manchershah Jamshedji Dubash, Jalibai Bomanji Engineer, Caetano Jose, Fernandes, Mary Fernandez, Shankar Ghanashyam Fondekar, Joseph Fonseca, W. C. Fragoso, Manekshaw Ardeshir Gariwalla, Abdulsatar Ayoub Gaya, Motamae Nanabhai Gaziar, Dinshaw Bhicaji Gaziar, Lakshmi Narayan Ghosh, Anthony Francis Gomes, Astely H. Guylee, Anthony Francis Henriques, Jameshedji Rustomji Jagose, Balkrishna Purshottam Joglekar, Kashinath Ganesh Joshi, Raghunath Krishna Joshi, Udhaldas Khiaram Kanal, Rustomji Dorabji Kanga, Manjulal Bhogilal Kanthariaker, Gulabchand Motichand Kapadia, Rustom Darashaw Kapadia, J. F. Karani, Kaikhusroo Nasserwanji Karani, Nariman Nasserwanji Karani, Kaikhasru Hormusji Karanjia, Hari Dattatraya Karmarkar, Dwarkanath Vamanrao Karnik, Prabhakar Moreshwar Kirtane, Framroz Jamshedji Kolaporewala, Vishnu Shankar Korgawkar, Brij Bhusan Lakhoti, Anacleto Philip Lobo, Cæsar Joseph Chrysestom Macedo, Hormusji Edalji Machhi, Edulji Erachji Madon, Shakir Shamsudin Mahamadi, Leopold Cajetan Mascarenhas, Victor Edmund Mascarenhas, Maneksha Hormasji Master, Abdur Razak Nakshbandi Mawlvi, Joaquim Menezes, Ahmed Meherally Merchant, Salebhoy Goolam Hossein Merchant, Shaban Kassum Thaver Miller, Ignatio Mancelde Miranda, Manchershaw Ardeshir Mithavala, Navroji Dinshah Mody, Dhanjishaw Dorabji Mogul, Ruttonbai Bomanjee Moos, Mulchand Damodardas I. Mukaty, Kanchanlal Hurdeolal Munshi, Kaikhosru Dhanjishaw Munsiff, Ramrao Harischandra Murkute, Gangadhar Vaman Nabar, Jehangir Temulji Nariman, Ruttonbai C. Nazir, Ganesh Hari Nene, Gokuldas Parmananddas Parekh, Ranchhoddas Manmohandas Parekh, Abdoolrasool Abdoola Parpia, Khusroo Kavasji Patel, Motibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Chenagowda Sangapa, Patil, Shivram Wamnji Patil, Kashinath Dhondo Patwardhan, Joseph Louis Pinto, Ganesh Vaman Pardhan, Ratanji Popat Ratnakar, Vasant Gangaram Rele, Frederick F. Saldanha, Shankar Vishram Savant, Hanamant Venkatesh Savanur, Preo Parijat Sen, William Fawcett Shaw, Jehangir K. M. Shroff, Manmohandas Bhaidas Soparkar, Sorabji Bomanji Surty, Firoze Kharshedji Tarapurwala, Ishwarlal Narbheram Thakor, Manjulal Jadavrai Thakor, Trimbak Yeshwant Tipnis, Amrit Narayan Vaidya, Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya, Shankarlal Koonvarjee Vaidya, Sohrab Shapoorjee Vajifdar, Nassarwanjee Hormasjee Vakeel, Cawasha Ruttonji Vania, Dinkar Narayan Varde, Goverdhan Raghoonath Varma, Ghanshyam Ratilal Vohra, Maneckshaw D. Wadia, Pestonjee Jehangir Wadia, Shavaksha Pestanji Workingboxwala and Meherjeebhoy Mancherjee Workingboxwala.

AN AGE OF LUXURY.

THIS is an age of extremes. We seem to no longer recognise a middle course. Either we tolerate customs and institutions that are wholly and needlessly behind the times, or we rush in the opposite direction to uncomfortably up-to-date and extravagantly novel ideas. In this fashion do we take our luxuriousness now-a-days. A while since moderation was our watchword as a nation. Our dress, our amusements, our dinners, our houses were all strictly within certain limits. But now these boundaries are not only passed, but are left so far behind that one fears where we may eventually find ourselves. Usually there is danger ahead when an undue craving after luxuriousness pervades all classes of society. But one need not take the most pessimistic view of the luxuriousness to which we seem as a nation to be tending more and more. Everybody wants more and wants to do more now-a-days than did their predecessors, and each year finds us increasingly exacting in our demands and our tastes. Clothes are more elaborate and both Jack and Jill imitate master and mistress in stocking their wardrobes. Our houses are more ambitiously planned, our holidays are taken on a more elaborate scale, our very means of travelling have to meet demands of an exacting generation for something faster and more luxurious; our amusements, our *modus vivendi*, our schools, our books, our very newspapers are veritably all *edition de luxe* as compared with those which gave satisfaction, say, even a quarter of a century ago. There are times when one feels positively embarrassed by these riches. One longs occasionally for a little more rest, a little less effect, a trifle more simplicity. As we proceed now-a-days in all directions it is something like having rich plum cake every day for tea, or like dining every night on elaborate entrees and *mousse*. There comes at last a passionate desire for something plain, for bread and butter and a good family joint. In place of the old cake-shops, where we once found light refreshment, we now take our tea in palatial boudoirs, to the accompaniment of high-class music; we can no longer dine unless the flowers and "menu" cards at our restaurants are "en suite"; we must have our cabs fitted up with lookings-glasses and softly cushioned seats; our hotels are palaces; our erstwhile simple coast resorts have developed into up-to-date watering places; even our hospitals are now so arranged and so decorated and furnished that Lord Lister himself hinted the other day that they were calculated to spoil students for their subsequent work amid surroundings that could not be so luxurious and patients for their life outside. In the luxuriousness of School Board education, too, lurks the danger that the masses will be thereby filled with ambitions that necessarily cannot all be fulfilled unless life is to be altogether remodelled. One cannot observe these things without some amount of fear lest in thus ever climbing higher and higher we come at last to a pinnacle over which we shall topple.—"Lady's Pictorial."

BISLEY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ROYAL PRIZES

WHEN a "St James's Budget" representative called at the offices of the National Rifle Association in Pall Mall East, Colonel Crosse's diligent assistants were talking medals, cups, and badges, and with great cordiality acted upon the pressman's suggestion to alter the conversation to entries.

"There seems to be little doubt," was the reply to a question, "that the Bisley meeting of 1901 is to be a successsful one as regards entries. The weather, of course, will make or mar the shoothing."

"The King's Prize. How fares it?"

"Well," was the answer, at the first closing of entries last year 1,234 men had intimated their intention to compete, whereas this year no fewer than 1,492 had entered at the first closing on June 13, an increase of 258. When the post entries had been received last year, the grand total of competitors was found to be 1,419 and should the same proportion enter this year, the grand total who will be squadded in the first stage of the King's cannot be far short of 1,700."

"Then the St. George's Vase?"

Even more successful. Already 1,418 Volunteers have entered against 1,140 last year. The total number of competitors last year was 1,304, so that when the entries close on the 17th there should be between 1,600 and 1,700 competitors.

Into the causes of the falling off last year there was a disposition not to enter; but the absence of many Volunteers in South Africa, the discontent created by the alteration of positions, and the holding of emergency camps undoubtedly accounted for a large number of absentees.

There is satisfaction in Pall Mall East and among the Volunteers that the familiar "Prince of Wales's" has not been dropped from the prize list. The Duke of Cornwall and York, being anxious to follow in the footsteps of his father in his support of the Bisley meeting, has taken up the prize, and the N.R.A., has had the pleasure of handling the £100 cheque, which is His Royal Highness's contribution to the prize list. It is not the Duke's wish that the name of the prize should be altered, and this fact may perhaps be taken as another indication that the title of Prince of Wales will be revived in the person of the King's son. The Duke of Cornwall's Cup, a cup given by the Duke for English Twenty Club competition, must not be confounded with the Prince of Wales's prize.

One of the most interesting competitions at Bisley this year will be that introduced by Lord Roberts, for team snap shooting, and in order to encourage the taking shelter by cavalry and infantry. The competition, which is for a silver cup given by the Commander-in-Chief and £23 added, is open to teams of 10 cavalry, yeomanry, regular infantry, militia, and volunteers, and is to be conducted under the eye of Lord Roberts, who goes to Bisley on Tuesday, 16th, the day of the match, with a large company of officers who are particularly interested in this lesson learned in the Boer war.

"The N.R.A. have," the "St. James's" representative was told, "encouraged the civilian shooting clubs, and the association fully expect that a good representation of those 'irregulars' will be on Bisley Common next week; 180 clubs are affiliated to the N.R.A., and to each of these a neat little bronze medal has been sent, and the winners of those medals compete for the magnificent £500 Donegal Cup, the 'Hall's Wine,' and the Ince prizes.

"Are many of the men back from the war entering the competition?"

"In considerable numbers. One of the features of the meeting will probably be the large number of colonials—African, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand—who will compete with the Mother Country men for the handsome trophies."

Lord Roberts, who has shown a great interest in this year's meeting, will present the prizes on the afternoon of Friday, 19th, when the King's Prize has been won, and the association have secured the Bishop of Stepney as preacher at Divine Service in the Umbrella Tent on Sunday, 11th.

GALLANT RESCUE BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

IN the London "Gazette" it is announced that the King had been pleased to confer the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Lieut. Halton Stirling Lecky, R.N., for his gallantry in saving life in August last when he was superintending the landing of stores and troops from His Majesty's ship Widgeon in Kooi Bay. "Heavy breaker in lines of three to five, according to the tide, rolling in about fifty yards apart," it is stated, "made the work very risky." When the boat capsized Lieut. Arnold Gray, who was unable to swim, with Trooper Trethowen, clung to the boat, which drifted slowly, keel upwards, in a northerly direction almost parallel with the shore, carried by the set of a strong current. Huge breakers continually swept over the boat, and the men had great difficulty in retaining their hold. Sharks were observed near the boat before and after the accident.

The boat was now about 150 yards from the shore. Sub-Lieutenant Lecky, seeing the critical position the two men were in, tore off his clothes, and plunging into the surf, endeavoured to swim to their assistance. He was twice thrown back on the beach by the heavy seas, but afterwards succeeded in bringing first Lieutenant Gray and then the other safe to the shore. The rescued men were quite unconscious, having been nearly thirty minutes in the water. Sub-Lieutenant Lecky and his servant, Private Botting, Royal Marine Light Infantry, then applied the usual methods for restoring animation, and both men eventually recovered consciousness—Lieutenant Gray after a lapse of two and a half hours.

LORD NORTHCOTE ON TOUR.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and party arrived at Belgaum at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and were received by the Commissioner, the Officer Commanding, and other officials. After inspecting the guard of honour from the Warwickshire Regiment his Excellency drove to the Commissioner's house.

At noon their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr Cumine and staff, drove to the Municipal Office, where an address was read, to which his Excellency replied as follows:— In thanking the Municipality of Belgaum for the welcome they extend to Lady Northcote and myself, I fervently echo the hope you express that the terrible conditions of famine and pestilence with which this Presidency has of late years been so sorely afflicted may speedily pass away; and, if that mercy be extended to us, I trust that the trials through which Bombay will have passed will not have been wholly unmixed evils, if they prove to have had for their result the drawing closer together of all classes of his Majesty's subjects in sympathy with one another's trials. So far as my colleagues and I are concerned, it is our earnest wish to carry on the government of this Presidency in a spirit of justice and sympathy, and with a sincere desire to promote the happiness of its inhabitants. We have no wish to substitute, wherever it can be avoided, paternal for local self-government. On the contrary, we want to work in hearty co operation with local authorities, and I am glad to think that in the revised plague regulations recently notified in Poona, to which you eulogistically refer, you recognise evidence of the existence of that conciliatory spirit on the part of Government; and I can assure you that in endeavouring to deal with this terrible scourge our two great objects are first to deal with it effectually, and, secondly, to do this in a manner consonant with the general trend of public sentiment. In return Government are entitled to expect that the people in general, and local authorities in particular, will help themselves by loyally putting in practice those opportunities for self-protection which we offer to them—with regard to the majority of which all people agree as to their desirability. I would like to remind municipalities generally that such occasions as these form a good test of the capacity of the people for local self-government. Plague rules, in the main admitted to be satisfactory, have been drawn up. We do not ask you to enforce unpopular rules on a unwilling people, but we do ask you to aid us in carrying out measures which you admit to be beneficial in themselves. If public bodies are remiss in the discharge of such duties it will augur ill for the prospects of the development of local self-government in this country. As regards the specific question of the plague expenditure which you have incurred, I understand that the position is this, that you claim that plague has cost you directly or indirectly Rs. 1,24,000, towards the recoupment of which you have received Rs. 13,500; and we have applied to the Government of India for another Rs. 37,500. If our request is granted you will have been recouped some 42 per cent. of your expenditure. These figures represent the situation up to March 31st 1900. Any further request on your part for aid would have to be separately considered. But considering the claims of other distressed districts in the Presidency, I do not think Belgaum has been illiberally treated, and I trust the Municipality will shortly make provision for the Rs. 27,000 which they owe to Government. Let me once more thank you heartily for your kind welcome, and say how much pleasure it gives me to thus make your personal acquaintance.

In the afternoon, the Governor visited the High School, where a portrait of Mr. Hoogwerf, late head master, was unveiled. He then proceeded to the police lines and jail, and also inspected the civil hospital.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

His Highness the Nizam's birthday was honoured on Tuesday morning on the Golconda parade ground, when nearly three thousand troops of all arms under the command of Major Nawab Afsur Dowlah Bahadur, C I.E., were present. An immense crowd assembled to see the review. Sir Vicar-ul-Umra Maharajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Military Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and other officials were present and took up a position near the saluting base. The troops arrived at an early hour and were drawn up in review order. The parade started punctually at 7-30 the batteries firing three rounds from seven guns each with intermediate volleys from the Infantry Brigade the bands playing "God bless his Highness the Nizam" which was composed by the Musical Director, Herr Luschwitz. A general salute was then given and the Brigadier called for three cheers for his Highness. There was a hearty response, the cheering of the Myseram Infantry, composed entirely of Arabs, being a noticeable feature. The brigade then advanced in review order, after which there was a general march past. The Imperial Service Troops and the Field Artillery looked particularly smart and solderlike. The Cavalry Brigade then wheeled about, and, headed by the Brigader, advanced at the gallop. They wheeled once more, and executed pursuing practice in extended order at the gallop with swords and lances, which made a very fine spectacle. The Cavalry returned to their positions, and the parade concluded with a general advance and salute, the bands once more playing the anthem. The whole review and the smart bearing of the troops reflected much credit on the Brigadier. All offices and schools throughout the Dominions have been closed in celebration of the Nizam's birthday.

ESCAPE AND CAPTURE OF A BOER PRISONER.

The Boer prisoner Rault—who, by the way, is a Frenchman 30 years of age—broke parole on Wednesday evening, writes the Bellary correspondent of the "Madras Mail" and was lost sight of till Saturday. Meanwhile, there being not the slightest trace of him, the conviction that he had committed suicide almost amounted to a certainty, especially as he bore the character, in the camp, of being a morose man. Information of the escape was telegraphed down the line, and a strict watch kept with the result that on Friday, the 19th instant, Rault was observed by a set of eight railway gangmen, about 10 A. M., crossing the line 35 miles west of Bellary and two west of the village of Papanaikunhalli, where there is a Railway Station. He had evidently come across country from Bellary avoiding stations, but keeping the railway in sight. He struck the hills to the north of the line at Daroji, keeping to them till they merged again into the plains. Deprived of cover, he then decided to cross the line to the larger and continuous range opposite, following which would have taken him to the sea on the West Coast, Marmugao being his objective. The gangmen having been warned by the Permanent Way Inspector and instructed how to act under the circumstances only an hour before, ran after Rault as he scrambled over the fencing, and warned him that the direction he was taking led nowhere but to the hills opposite. Apparently all Rault could say was "Hospet. Hospet," whereupon the men offered to direct him and pointed to the line, Rault accompanied them, presently intimating by signs that he was both thristy and hungry. A halt was made at the village of Wadderhully, and chupatties and the native *shendy* was given him. They then walked on to the level crossing at Augengadi, between Hospet and Humpi, where the Mahomedan Permanent Way Inspector lives. The heathen Chinee may be extolled for "ways that are dark and tricks that are mean," but the bland and courteous Khoda Bux of Ind can give him points and an easy beating. The P. W. I. kept Rault for three hours in his house, till he had time to communicate with the Sub-Magistrate of Hospet. In the meantime, the too trusting Rault confessed who he was, and the Inspector offering to lend him a horse to escape, was promised diamonds in return from South Africa. Meanwhile, all concerned were telegraphed to by the Inspector, and a Sergeant and three men arrived at Hospet by the 12 P.M. train, returning to Bellary at 3 30 on Saturday morning with the prisoner. Rault was sent to the cells on his arrival, but was removed later on to hospital, illness being due to exposure.

THEFT OF VALUABLES IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

A quantity of jewellery and other valuables the property of the late Subramanien, an Indian passenger from Saigon, who died recently while landing from the steamer Yarra, was stolen yesterday from a lighter while being conveyed to the M.M. Oceanien for transhipment to Saigon. Subramanien arrived at Colombo some time ago, from Saigon with the Chinese lad who was left stranded here. He was on his way to visit his relatives in South India, but died while coming ashore in the launch. The jewellery and valuables he had about his person were taken charge of by the local Agents of the M.M. Company to be sent to Saigon; and we learn the package was entrusted to the Ceylon Wharfage Company for shipment. Yesterday it was sent by the Wharfage Company in a lighter to the Oceanien, but when it arrived on board that vessel it was found to have been tampered with. On being opened in the presence of the ship's officers the parcel was found to contain nothing, and it was accordingly returned to the shipping Company. The harbour police last night searched the houses of some of the lighter men, but no trace of the missing jewellery was obtained. The boy, we understand, proceeded in the Oceanien for Saigon.—"Times of Ceylon" July 20.)

GLASGOW AS A LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCER.

There are prospects of Glasgow receiving a record order for locomotives in the near future. The other day the representative of the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway visited the works of the leading locomotive manufacturers in the western city, and made inquiries as to delivery in case of locomotive orders being placed at once. It is understood that he received satisfactory replies. The proposed railway, for which locomotive orders may be placed in Glasgow, will cross the American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a distance of 1,250 miles of single track—and as it will tap all the north-west territories as well as open up others, the haulage power necessary will be considerable. The estimated cost of the railway is £8,500,000 sterling.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.

Last week we published in these columns the letter addresed by Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, to the Bombay Corporation in defence of his administration of the Water Department. Mr. M.C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer to the Municipality, has submitted the following report on the various points touched upon by Mr. Bruce. Mr. Murzban says:—

The Deputy Engineer has brought to notice three salient defects in the present water-supply arrangements of the City, viz:—

1. Defective pressure;
2. Deficient filtering area; and
3. Absence of control over the distribution of the Tansa supply.

All these questions have been under the consideration of the Municipal Executive and the Municipal Corporation, long before Mr. Bruce's arrival in Bombay, in the year 1897.

DEFECTIVE PRESSURE.

Under this head Mr. Bruce has discussed the question of the introduction of meters and as he has included my name in the list of those who have given it as their opinion that the supply by meter measurement was the most effective, I deem it necessary to solicit your attention to my report No. 12905 of 20th December 1893, which deals fully with the question.

As the subject is of vital importance to the City and as there are strong opinions, both in favour of and against the meter-system, I beg, even at the risk of supererogation, to give below a few extracts from this report, with a view to show what has been my opinion on this subject, to save you the trouble of going through the whole report:—

Para. 2.—'I concur with the Water Engineer that the time has arrived for adopting measures for the prevention of the waste of water in the City. These measures are necessary in the interests of the City on financial as well as sanitary grounds. From a financial point of view, they are necessary, "firstly" because the waste of water has rendered it impracticable, without incurring a large expenditure on new water works, to give to the whole city, with our present available means a constant supply of water at high pressure, the want of which has been the subject of loud and chronic complaint; and, secondly, because it has unnecessarily increased the quantity required to be pumped up at the Love Grove Pumping Station, entailing, as a consequence, enhanced charges of pumping operations. From a sanitary point of view these measures are necessary as the waste water impregnates the subsoil (especially in the undrained districts) which is mainly composed of earth, thereby giving rise to several diseases and increasing the unhealthiness of the City.

Para. 3.—'The principle of charging consumers according to the quantity of water consumed, which the Water Engineer recommends is undoubtedly a sound one. But great care will have to be taken in the practical application of this principle lest the poorer classes of the population should be driven to curtail the use of water, beyond the minimum quantity absolutely necessary, with the object of saving expense. At first sight, it might appear that while the proposal recommended would increase the burden of taxation, it would at the same time restrict the free use of water. A careful consideration, however, will soon show that such would not really be the case.'

Para. 14.—'The quantity of water for trade purposes is an uncertain element and should be determined for each City according to its specific requirements. As, however, water is supplied in this city through meters for trade purposes, there are data to indicate the quantity daily used for such purposes. The total consumption for all purposes registered by meters during 1892 was on an average 2,874,424 gallons, or 3 gallons per head per diem (page 275, Administration Report, 1892). As a greater portion of this quantity is used in the Government buildings by the Municipality, and in private gardens in the City, it may be fairly inferred that the quantity used for trade purposes in the City is comparatively small and may therefore be left alone for the purposes of our computation.'

Para. 15.—Taking 15 gallons as the quantity required per head per day for all domestic purposes, including that used in closets and in stables, in washing floors and carriages, in baths, and for other miscellaneous purposes, and 10 gallons more for trade purposes and gardens, the daily available supply of 33·5 million gallons is sufficient to meet the requirements of a population one and a half times the strength of the existing one. In other words, we have a daily supply which is fully 63 per cent. over and above the requirements of the population of 821,764 according to the census of 1891. Considering that the increase of population of the city during the decade which ended in that year was only 6·5 per cent., it may be fairly assumed that the City will not require, at least for generation more, any addition to its present supply of water, if properly regulated and controlled. The effectual prevention of waste is one of the most potent means to control the supply.'

Para. 16.—'This leads us to the consideration of the methods for preventing waste. There are two systems for effecting it:—

(1) By fixing meters on all the service-mains of the City, employing a staff to ascertain where leakage takes place, and adopting measures to stop it, and,

(2) By fixing meters on each private service-pipe and charging the consumers according to the quantity consumed, thereby throwing on them the duty of checking waste.'

Para. 17.—'The first system has been tried in the City by fixing Deacon's meters on the service-mains and it appears from the enormous consumption of water described by Mr. Tomlinson in the 21st paragraph of his report, that there is not comparatively speaking a heavy loss from leaking pipes.'

Para. 18.—'The other system may prove effective inasmuch as it makes consumers liable to a water charge in proportion to the consumption as registered by meters. It will be their first interest to protect themselves from being charged for water which they may not have used. The instinct of self-interest will be a most powerful means to check waste. Care, of course, must be taken in the application of this system that the poor are not driven to abnormally curtail their consumption below what is essentially necessary for their daily requirements and that the private gardens, which are at once the beauty and lungs of the City, do not suffer at the hands of the parsimonious who will be inclined to stint the supply. Neither would it be wise or just to make profit on the supply to enable the Municipality to construct new works by a burdensome water-tax. For these reasons, I regret, I am unable to agree with the Water Engineer in the recommendation made in the 57th paragraph of his report, that the water-rate should be such as to create a reserve to meet increasing demands in the future.'

Para. 21.—'The second mode is the fixing of a water-tax on the rateable value of the properties in the City, that is to say, the system now in vogue for water consumed for domestic purposes. I consider this mode not only unfair but conducive to waste. It is unfair, because people who use water which is only necessary for their purposes without wasting it, are made to pay the same rate as those who use an unnecessarily large quantity of water or allow it to run to waste. Both careful and the careless are, under this system, treated alike. It is evident that there can be no advantage in perpetuating so defective a system which from a Municipal point of view, can hardly be considered beneficial. Again it is conducive to waste, because, consumers having no pecuniary interest whatever in saving the water, allow it to go to waste. For the several reasons urged above, this system also does not commend itself to my judgment.'

Para. 22.—'The third mode is a combination of the preceding two, viz., to fix a general water-tax on all properties, while a maximum quantity of water in proportion to the tax should be allowed free, as it were, and to charge extra for the quantity consumed beyond the maximum. This principle, when carefully applied, will, in my opinion, meet the end in view. It may be adopted if the Corporation think that this is an opportune time for putting it into operation. But the rate leviable should be so fixed that a consumer may not be called upon to pay for his ordinary domestic wants an additional charge over and above that payable as a property-tax. It will have to be borne in mind when fixing the rate that the revenue yielded at present from water suffers no diminution.

Para. 28,—I would propose that:—

(1) A water tax should be levied at 4 per cent. on the rateable value as at present for water used for domestic purposes.

(2) In consideration of the water-tax above referred to, the consumer shall be entitled to take by measurement, when the meters are fixed a quantity not exceeding the equivalent of the amount of the tax at 2 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(3) An extra charge of 3 annas per 1,000 gallons should be made on all properties in which a larger quantity than that allowed as above, is used.

(4) The present system of charging for water by measurement through meter in certain cases (including Government) or by compounded sums, should be continued.

(5) All meters should be fixed and maintained at Municipal expense, but it should be done gradually. They should be first fixed to houses having 1 1-2 in. and 1 in. connections, next to houses having ¾ in. connections, and lastly to those having 1-2 in. connections.

Para. 20—'The advantages of this modified proposal may be thus summarized:—

(1) There will be no risk of a larger deficit in the water revenue than at present.

(2) The very low rate of 2 annas per 1,000 gallons will afford inducement to the public to utilize as much as may be needed which will be on an average 15 gallons per head per day. It has been invariably the case in matters of taxation on an article of necessity and on every other article, that the lower the tax the larger the consumption.

(3) Consumers will in their own self-interest check waste.

(4) Every individual paying a monthly rental of Re.1 will be entitled to receive, without any extra charge beyond the regular water-tax, a quantity of 9·5 gallons per day.

(5) About 15,000,000 gallons will be available daily for sale.—"The Indian Municipal Journal."

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent, writing on July 21, says:—The topic of the day is the procrastination on the part of the Lisbon Government in accepting the excellent offer of the Southern Mahratta Railway to work the W. I. Portuguese Railway, which is at present the white elephant of the Goa Treasury and absorbs the largest portion of its receipts in meeting the guaranteed rate of interest. The line does not now pay even its working expenses, and everyone is convinced that if the proposal of the S. M. Railway Company be accepted, the line will not only pay its working expenses but also yield an income sufficient to meet half of the guaranteed interest, while the Marmogoa Harbour will present a different aspect to what it now does, for vessels will be called there for cargoes to Europe.

Another strange action on the part of the Government which is commented upon by the Press is the absurdity of keeping a branch of the Custom House at Collem, which is far away from Margao, and is a most insalubrious village. What is worse, this locality has been fixed upon for the sanitary examination and detention of passengers coming from British territories by rail, so as to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague into this country. The British Government have modified their plague regulations and removed many unnecessary obstacles, while our Health Department seem to be slumbering and take no consideration of the inconvenience people are subjected to. As a correspondent has already alluded to this subject in your journal, I shall say no more beyond expressing the hope that the attention of His Excellency the Governor may be directed thereto, and both the Custom House station and plague camp of observation and detection be transferred to Sanvordem, which is close to Margao and only an hour's distance from Marmagoa. The old plague regulations must also be modified and assimilated with those prevailing in British India.

Captain Abilio deSa, R.E., has been deputed to go to Bombay to inspect the Chapel House at Colaba, where the Portuguese Bishop generally resides and which threatens to come down, if not immediately put in order. It is said our Government is prepared to spend about fifteen thousand rupees in improving the Chapel House and enlarging the Chapel, which should be forthwith done, since the Portuguese Government cling so tenaciously to the maintenance of the Portuguese Padroado or Protectorate over the old Portuguese churches existing in British India.

The Traffic Inspector of the Portuguese Railway has gone to Poona, on two months' leave to recruit his health.

Captain Leat, who has rendered important services to Government, as administrator of Ponda, which post he has resigned, is shortly proceeding to Portugal.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 3rd and 4th Spoon Competitions took place on Saturday afternoon, 20th, at Colaba, except that the wind was a little too boisterous for very fine shooting the weather was all that could be desired and very pleasant enjoyable afternoon was spent. The attendance was rather better than on the previous Saturday. The honours of the day were decidedly in favour of the Light Horsemen. For the information of those members who have not yet turned out, if they are on the range promptly at 3·0 p.m., they would be able to leave by 5·0 p.m. Next Saturday the competitions will be at 500 and 600 yards. Time 3 p. m. prompt.

200 Yards.

	Rifles.	Points for Rifle.	Scores.	Total.
Major T M English, B V R...	L E	...	23	23 a
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H...	M H	1	21	22 b
Lc Corpl Stanley, B B & C I Ry...		1	20	21
Trooper H O Coates, B L H...	M H C	1	20	21
Cyclist Sutherland, B V R...	M H	1	20	21
Gunner P Hunter, B V A...	M H C	1	19	20
Sergt Major Owens...	...	1	18	19
Lieut A R Sharp, B V R...	L M	...	18	18
Private Miles, O L I...	...	...	17	17
Corpl G L Chard, B V A...	M H C	1	16	17
Vol Palmer, B B & C I Ry...	M H	1	14	15
Trooper Duxbury, B L H...	M H C	1	7	8

a Winner 1st Spoon. b Winner 2nd Spoon.

300 Yards.

* Handicapped 2 points.

	Rifles.	Points for Rifle.	Scores.	Total.
Trooper H O Coates, B L H...	B L H	1	21	22 a
Private Miles, O L I...	L M	...	20	20 b
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H...	M H	1	19	20
Lieut A R Sharp, B V R...	L M	...	19	19
Gunner P Hunter, B V A...	M H C	1	18	19
Vol Stanley, B B & C I Ry...	M H	1	18	19
Corpl Chard, B V A...	M H C	1	17	18
Cyclist Sutherland, B V R...	M H	1	16	17
Trooper Duxbury, B L H...	M H C	1	16	17
Sergt Major Owens, B V A...	...	1	15	16
Major English, B V R...	L E	...	15	15
Vol Palmer, B B & C I Ry...	M H	1	10	11

a Winner 1st Spoon. b Winner 2nd Spoon.

The following members are now handicapped as follows, viz:—Trooper Coates, 4 points; Major English, Sergt. Major Owens, Sergt. Reddie, Private Miles, 2 points each.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next brings the following passengers:—

Bamber Mrs Loftus
Ballantine Miss
Ballantine Mr
Bradley Capt
Bell Major
Brown Miss
Cama Mrs
Chambers Mrs G
Cross Mrs
Dempsey Lieut-Col
Davidson Major
Delamain Major
Elliott Rev J
Ford Capt H
Field Mrs
Grieve Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Gordon Lieut
Harwood Lieut-Col
Hayles Mr H
Halifax Mr H
Hillier Mr and Mrs
Hervey Col R
Hunter Mr J E
Hoskin Mr A F
Hussain Mr F
Heron Rev
Kirkpatrick Lieut
Kelly Col R H
Keatinge Mr D E
Kelly Mr J
Kinnigburgh Mr and Mrs
Leslie Capt and Mrs
Logan Mr A C
Little Lieut
Lawrence Mr
Lockhart Capt E
Lucas Mr
Macintosh Major W
Mehra Mr C C
McConaghy Col W
Macdonald Major
McArthur Mr J
Macintosh Mr W
Mitchell Mr G
Misquith Mr
Nelson Mr R
O'Brien Hon
Powell Mr
Phillips Mr E
Porter Mr G B
Pegge Mr
Parbury Mrs and Miss
Rutherdon Mr and Mrs
Ramsay Mrs
Radcliffe Col A W
Snow Col T
Shaw Mr L W
Souter Mr W L
Stevens Capt
Thomson Mr J H
Thomson (Jr) Mr W
Turing Mr
Tickell Mr R A
Thomas Mr G
Ventris Brig-Genl
Watson Mrs T
Walker Mr G

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Bombay Yarn report, dated Hongkong, July 5, reads:—There was a good deal of vitality in the market during the greater part of the past fortnight, and a rise of dols. 1 to 1½ was experienced in all counts. Transactions both of "spot" and "forward" goods were entered into with some spirit, as the dealers looked to a complete settlement in the near future of all political troubles, and as apprehensions as to reaction in the country markets were thereby extinguished, the present rates were considered fair enough for immediate and forward bargains on rather a voluminous scale. Sales consequently totalled well nigh 9,500 bales, consisting mainly of Nos 10 and 20, but the eligible qualities of other Counts had also had a fair share of attention. Particulars are as below:—

2,100 bales of No. 20 sold at dl. 97 to dl. 102 and dl. 110
1,600 „ „ 16 „ 93 „ 96 „ „ 104 to 101
1,270 „ „ 12 „ 80 „ 90
3,900 „ „ 10 „ 77 1-2 „ 90
130 „ „ 8 „ 80 1-2
80 „ „ 6 „ 78 „ 80 1-2

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of about 5,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—at 30,000 bales. Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 145 3-4 wire and 146 1-4 post.

The local spinning is still closed, but resumption of work is imminent under the reorganization of the Company, and about 250 bales No. 10 have been sold forward at dols. 89.

Of Japanese about 1,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dols. 105 to 103 for the former and dols. 104 to 106 for the latter.

In Shanghai, though temporary troubles have been spoken of owing to brigandage in some parts of the North, they have not been considered serious enough for retardation of business, and an average amount of business has been done chiefly for the River markets. Rates have continued pretty much the same as last quoted, barring a rise of half a tael in a few approved spinnings. Sales total 5,000 bales made up of

1,600 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 73 to 75·10
425 „ „ 16 „ 71 „ 73·50
275 „ „ 12 „ 62·25 „ 63·25
2,700 „ „ 10 „ 59·50 and 62 to 68

leaving unsold stocks at 33,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 1st instant, has been advised at Rs. 201 1-2 wire and Rs. 202 post.

Of Japanese spinnings not much has been done in this market owing to disparity of Tls. 2 to 3 in rates on account of adverse exchange, and only about 700 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been put in the market at Tls. 77 to 80 for No. 20 and Tls. 75 to 79 for No. 16.

Of locals spinners have not been free sellers having previous orders in hand. However, about 1,060 bales Nos. 10 to 16 have been sold on the following basis:—

No. 10 at Tls. 66 to 71
„ 12 „ „ 72 „ 73
„ 14 „ „ 72 „ 75
„ 16 „ „ 71 „ 77

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

With reference to the Provincial Conference to be held in Bombay, the "Gujerati" writes: We were the first to announce that Mr. Tahilram Khemchand Vazirani, C.I.E., was likely to be selected for the presidentship of the Provincial Conference to be held in Bombay. We are this week in a position to state that he has accepted the offer. Now it only remains to fix a suitable day for the convening of the Conference. The Provincial Conference is bound to be a success under Mr. Tahilram's presidency. He is a capable Sindhi gentleman holding liberal principles and advanced views and yet Government have had to recognize his merits by appointing him president of the Karachi Municipality and a member of the Karachi Port Trust and conferring upon him a C.I.E. for his most valuable services in connection with plague and the Municipality. The Conference will offer him a cordial welcome. In the meanwhile, we must congratulate the organizers of the Conference upon the excellence of their selection.

BOMBAY SUBURBS EXTENSION.

Writing on the subject of Government affording facilities for the extension of the suburbs of Bombay, the "Voice of India" discourses: During the Mahableshwar session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola inquired whether in view of the necessity—on account of over crowding and the prevalence of plague in Bombay—of encouraging building operations and thereby providing suitable accommodation in the suburbs for a much larger number of people, Government would be pleased to consider the advisability of remitting on land situated within a distance of 15 or 20 miles from Bombay, the whole or a major portion of the building fine levied at present, subject to certain conditions to be approved by Government? To this the Hon. Mr. Monteath replied that it was understood that the Hon. Member would submit a communication giving, in more detail, his proposals and the reasons for them and that it would on receipt have the careful consideration of Government. It may be hoped that Government are at last even if tardily, making up their mind to concede to a reasonable extent, what they declined to do on Mr. Tata's representation in this behalf some time back. We believe that, even if Government-grant to the full extent what Mr. Ibrahim may ask for in his representation, it will be only half a victory.

MR. HARTLEY KENNEDY.

The "Native Opinion" referring to the rumour about the retirement of Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Police Commissioner, remarks:—It is rumoured that the Police Commissioner intends retiring at an early date. We have no ground to credit the rumour, but as it is afloat we think there may be something at its bottom. It is admitted by all that Mr. Kennedy has done valuable services to our city by hunting up golden gangs and bringing them to book. He applied himself most vigorously to the task of finding out groups and sections of such gangs spread over the city in different localities, and it is satisfactory to note that he has been partially successful in his efforts. Since his appointment as Police Commissioner for the town of Bombay, many reforms have been introduced in the Police administration. It redounds to his credit that reorganization and re-modelling of faulty systems of causing searches to be made for the purpose of bringing black-mailing to the front he could bring out with effect. It is quite natural that the public should desire to have such an officer of untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions to guard against insecurity of person and property as Police Commissioner for the Bombay town.

THE MANDAVI MUDDLE.

The heated debate at the Corporation over the Mandavi Muddle arose, says the "Indian Spectator," in consequence of principles being subordinated to personalities. Our contemporary adds:—For the second time in succession the Mandvi ward election was set aside by the Small Causes Court on account of corrupt practices, but the Corporation did not on this occasion follow the course vehemently advocated in the first instance—that of sending back the candidates to their constituency for re-election. It is not fair that a whole electorate should suffer for the malpractices of candidates or their agents, and it has yet to be proved that the ward is so hopelessly and generally corrupt that it should be deprived of its franchise by the intervention of the Corporation under the power vested in them by law. But the game of battledoor-and-suttlecock might have been played once too often, and it is, perhaps, best that the Corporation have, by their action, drawn a veil over further revelations which might have resulted in a third trial of its electoral virtues by the Mandvi ward. The ugly facts which have come to light do not redound to the credit of civic life and honour.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON THE HISTORY OF THE PARSEES.

The "Voice of India" writes:—That was really an instructive and inspiring address which Sir George Birdwood delivered the other day, at the invitation of the Managers of the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe, in connection with the consecration of the new agiary and mausoleum erected in memory of the late Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and the formal opening of the gateways already constructed to commemorate the late Mr. Merwanjee Dalal. Sir George gave a number of head notes, as it were, to the ancient history of the Parsees and their religion, of which many of them, we daresay, feel proud, just like the members of other communities without precisely knowing the reason why. But those who desire to know that reason, and are not content with the mere traditional sentiments prevailing on the subject, cannot do better than study Sir G. Birdwood's address closely, and pursue that sudy it may be little by little on the lines chalked out by him.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR AS SESSIONS JUDGE.

It was for the first time in the annals of the High Court that a pleader judge was appointed to preside at the last Criminal Sessions. The Rast Goftar says: Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who has only recently been raised to the Bench, appears to have won the good opinion of his colleagues on the Bench, and the Bar. That he has justified the choice made by Government in elevating him to the High Court Bench goes without saying. The Chief Justice must have seen enough of the work of his younger colleague on the Bench of the Appeal Court, to have deputed him to preside at the Sessions. If we are correctly interpreting the opinion of the Indian members of the Bar Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who was quite a novice to the work entrusted to him, discharged his new duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's unique success at the Criminal Sessions, leads us to hope that he will one day grace the Bench of the Original Side of the High Court, where his deep knowledge of law and legal acumen can be put to a severer test.

The "Voice of India" remarks: There were several features in the third Criminal Sessions of the year that distinguished it from many that have preceded it. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's appointment to preside over an unusually heavy Sessions was a feature unique in itself. For, this is the first occasion on which our High Court has asked a pleader judge to dispose of important criminal cases. At least two pleader judges have filled the post Mr Justice Chandavarkar is now holding on the Appellate Side, but neither Mr Nanabhai Haridas nor the late Rishi Ranade ever presided over our Criminal Sessions. In fact, pleaders are in a way disqualified to act as Sessions Judges, on the main ground, we suppose, that their practice is mostly confined to the Appellate side of the High Court, and that they have more of civil work to do than criminal. The exception made this Sessions is a significant proof of the high esteem in which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar is held by the Chief Justice and his colleagues on the Bench.

IMPERIAL CADET CORPS IN INDIA.

Speaking of Lord Curzon's decision to raise an Imperial Cadet Corps in India, the Rast Goftar states: Lord Curzon has, after his landing in India, given many practical proofs of his intense desire to do justice to its people and among the great acts of his administration will be always gratefully remembered the decision to raise an Imperial Cadet Corps in India, by which sufficient scope could be given to scions of the Indian aristocracy and others to adopt the army as their profession. The policy of the Indian Government in the matter was till now extremely unjust and narrow-minded and it has been reserved for Lord Curzon to inaugurate a welcome change which as he himself declares will lay the foundations of a reform that will both be esteemed as a recognition of the patriotism of the Indian aristocracy and may in time become a source of strength to the State."

The "Indu Prakash" says:—We heartily welcome the scheme to provide military employment and rank for limited number of cadets of princely or aristocratic families in India. A long standing grievance has been removed by opening the doors of the military career in India, to scions of India, Princes, nobles and gentlemen, who are receiving higher education but who were not till now given any opportunities of active public service after they left their college life. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught with a truly liberal heart befitting a scion of the royal blood had conceived a similar idea in his head while he was at the command of the Indian army and he must have made his influence felt both on the India Office and on his Majesty the King Emperor, whose heartly assent has been, we are glad to learn, received to the scheme framed by Lord Curzon and unanimously passed by his Council.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

With regard to the Government's attempt to justify the attitude on the Land Revenue Bill, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: In their reply to the representation of the Deccan Sabha, on the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, the Bombay Government have tried to justify their attitude both with regard to its provisions and the time of passing it into law. In order to convince the Sabha and the public that the many apprehensions which they entertain with regard to the measure are ill founded, Government have though fit to repeat a statement of the reasons of the Bill, and a lengthy explanation on several important points has also been given. Sufficient it would be to say that Government do neither share the fears of those who prognosticate disasters from this Bill, nor are they prepared to make any substantial concession to the wishes and representations of those who have been clamouring against it.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: It seems that the exhaustive memorial of the Deccan Sabha on the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, the dissenting minute of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale and Chattre, the protests of people in diverse localities who have been thoroughly alarmed at its revolutionary character, and the well-informed and intelligent criticism appearing in the Press have had already their combined influence on the Government. This is to be seen in the letter which the Secretary to the Legislative Department addressed on the 12th instant to the Deccan Sabha in reply to its memorial. The reply, however, we regret to have to state, leaves the matter of the Bill exactly where it was. Though an elaborate attempt is made to explain the principles of the Bill, it seems that the explanation itself is far from convincing, and, therefore, most unsatisfactory.

14,050 GUINEAS FOR A HOPPNER.

No less a sum than £34,000 was realised by a sale of pictures, chiefly of the Early English school, which took place the other day at Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's. The chief picture offered was a fine example of Hoppner, a three-quarter length portrait of Lady Louisa Manners, afterwards Countess of Dysart, in a landscape, dressed as a peasant, on canvas, 51 in. by 41 in., and well known from Charles Turner's engraving. The first bid was 5,000 guineas, and within three or four minutes, by bids of 500 guineas and 1 000 guineas, it reached the remarkable figure of 14,050 guineas, the bidding being chiefly between Mr. Charles Wertheimer and Mr. Duveen, the latter of whom was the purchaser. This is not only twice or three times more than any work by Hoppner has previously realised at public auction, but it is the highest price paid in the open market in this country for a single picture. In 1894 Messrs. Christie sold Sir Joshua Reynolds's whole length of Lady Betty Delle for £11,550; and five or six years ago the Romney portrait of the Ladies Spencer sold for over £11,000. The Hoppner last week with four others, was disposed of by direction of the executors of the late Lady Charles Bruce, 25 Carlton House-terrace.

Another remarkable price was realised for a portrait ascribed to Hoppner—but much more likely to be the work of either Owen or Beechey—of Mrs. Farthing, daughter of George Smart, and sister of Sir George Smart, the eminent musician; this is a whole length, on canvas, 92in. by 59in., and realised 8,000 guineas.

Other prices were:—Sir T. Lawrence, Louisa Duchess of St. Albans, 1,600 guineas; Sir Lawrence, Mrs. Abington in white dress, 900 guineas; J. Constable, On the Stour, 400 guineas; G. Romney, Portrait of a lady and child, 385 guineas.

DEATH OF MRS. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mrs. Matthew Arnold, widow of the poet, died on Saturday (June 29) at Painshill Cottage, Cobham, after a long illness. Miss Frances Lucy, daughter of the late Sir William Dightman Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, was married to Matthew Arnold in June, 1851. He died in April, 1888, so that she survived him 13 years.

In the volumes of Arnold's published letters are parts of many addressed to her, which show how she shared all the interests of his life; but, naturally (says the "Times"), these extracts do little to reveal her as her friends knew her—one of the kindliest, gentlest, and most sympathetic of women, universally beloved. Of her children three survive her—Mr. R. P. Arnold, an inspector of factories, and two daughters, the elder married to Mr. F. W. Whitridge, of New York, and the younger, the widow of the Hon. Armine Wodehouse, M.P., (son of Lord Kimberley), who died, at the very beginning of what seemed a promising career, two months ago

MOTOR INNOVATIONS: A RUN TO THE POLE.

Mr. Evelyn Baldwin, who has started on his Arctic expedition, is hopeful that, with the aid of a motor car, he may plant the American flag at the North Pole. Among the apparatus supplied by Mr. Ziegler, who has financed the expedition, is a five-horse-power Decauville petrol motor for use on the great ice plains, which Mr. Baldwin expects to find so smooth as to allow of a rush to the Pole.

The Baldwin-Ziegler expedition will start from Tromsoe as soon as Mr. Baldwin, who left London the other day, arrives at that port. Three vessels carrying three years' supplies will leave together.

Mr. Ziegler has every confidence in Mr. Baldwin, and declares that if anybody will reach the Pole he will.

In the German Army experiments have been made for the past few years with automobiles, and in the forthcoming manœuvres the new "warrior" will be severely tested. The Reichstag voted nearly £9,000 for motors. The "Koelnische Zeitung" thinks that automobiles will be especially useful in modern battles, where the fighting line is enormously extended, in permitting the leaders to keep in quick touch with each other.

From twenty to forty motor cars will carry a party on tour through the beauty spots of Ireland, the date of the start being fixed for August 8. Among the automobilists who will make the trip are the Hon. C. S. Rolls and Mr. S. F. Edge, and it is possible that Lord Plunkett may join the party.

INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION.

When anyone is buying a coat, or a fishing-rod, or a rose-tree, or laying down a cellar, or setting up a library, either he knows what he wants, where to get it, and what to pay for it, or else he takes earnest counsel with his friends and with the most trustworthy professional advisers that he can find, and uses all the wits that he and others can bring to bear on the subject in order to make sure that his purchase is prudently conducted. He attends sales, rummages in shops, and discusses the matter in his club, until he and it are voted a nuisance. If only half as much time and trouble were devoted to the careful selection of investments there would be fewer bad companies, unscrupulous promoters, and ornamental directors, the world would be very much richer, and its riches would show less tendency to gravitate into questionable hands.—"Cornhill."

A VERY DISTANT CONNECTION.

Mr. Bellenden Ker was wont to say that it was astonishing how far back two long lives set end to end could take you; and, as a case in point, used to relate the following incident which had occurred in a will case in which he had been engaged. A witness, a very old man, was asked if he had any brother or sisters. He gave the amazing reply that he had had one brother who had died "a hundred and fifty years ago." A murmur of incredulity traversed the whole court from the Bench downwards, which was changed to something like stupefaction when documentary evidence was brought in proof of the old man's words. His father had married at the age of nineteen and had had a son, who died the same year. He married again at the age of seventy-five, and had another son, the witness, who was ninety-four when he gave his evidence.—"Cornhill."

The Queen of Holland has become a keen admirer of the auto-car, and is learning how to drive on, her brother-in-law, the Duke of Mecklenburg, giving her lessons.

The book "Abdul Hamid Intime," which has just been published in Swedish translation, was prohibited by the Swedish Government at the request of the Turkish Minister. A jury of well-known Swedish authors and journalists has decided that the book is not criminal.

A special London telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" states that Mrs. C. J. R. Le Mesurier has succesfully brought a property suit against Mr. Le Mesurier in the English High Court, claiming £5,000 as her own property. The defence raised was that the Court had no jurisdiction; but judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

The Danish schooner Anna Marshal, with a cargo of petroleum and naphtha, exploded when six miles off the east coast of Jutland, and near Limford. The explosion was tremendous and blew the deck and crew 500ft. from the ship. The captain and two men were killed. One man was saved though he was seriously injured. The escaping petroleum made a lake of fire for half mile round the ship.

Among the many sects in Russia there is one in the province of Viatka which calls itself the Votyaki. This sect celebrates a heathenish feast in the month of May when a human sacrifice is offered. The process is to build up a number of funeral pyres in one of which a drunken victim is placed. The pyres are then lighted. On the day following the feast the body of a Vothisk was discovered burnt to a cinders except the head which helped to indentify him as a peasant of a neighbouring village. He had been burnt alive.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The latest Parliamentary conundrum, new style, is "When does William Field?"—When Gibson Bowles, of course.

A company is reported to have been formed at Geneva to issue policies against accident and loss of life to Alpine guides.

The death of Professor Tait, at Edinburgh will be very deeply regretted. He was intimately connected with three great seats of learning. At Cambridge he had a very distinguished career, for in 1852 he was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1860 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Edinburgh University, a chair which he filled for over thirty years. He was well known as a writer on Natural Philosophy. In two books he collaborated with Lord Kelvin, while among his other collaborateurs were Professor Balfour.

Millionaires succeed each other so quickly and out-million each other so amazingly that Colonel North is little more than a memory. Yet but few years have passed since the Nitrate King dropped in his tracks at a company meeting and passed from the sight of men. His mansion at Eltham, Avery Hill, of which so much was heard in the early nineties of the last century, is to be sold by auction next month by Messrs. Hampton, and a gorgeously illustrated catalogue is at the disposal of those who want and can afford to bid for a most desirable suburban residence.

Dr. Ker Gray appears to be making a success of his "full-dress" evening services at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, and according to the "King" he "preaches weekly before rows of sparkling diamonds and shining shirt-fronts." There was a time when people did not *dress* on Sunday evening because they were going to church. Then people did not go to church because they were going to "dress." Dr. Ker Gray seeks to induce them to do both. The enterprising preacher is as much at home in the slums as in the salons, and once he found a man in the condemned cell who had been brought there by Irving's acting in "The Bells." He simply had to confess his crime. Shakespeare knew what he was about when he wrote the play scene in Hamlet.

To anyone who has the slightest acquaintance with Newfoundland and its Banks the wonder is that disasters like that which overtook the Lusitania on Wednesday do not happen more frequently. The English Channel has notably bad reputation for fogs, but it cannot compete with the neighbourhood of Newfoundland in the respect. Happily as regards traffic the one is Piccadilly, at the Circus, the other Kensal Green Cemetery, for the bulk of the Atlantic liners keep a good deal south of the island, except when making for the St. Lawrence. The fog off the Banks is almost perpetual, and as readers of Mr. Kipling's Captains Courageous are aware, the risks run by the fishermen who seek to reap the rich harvest of these waters are appalling.

The officers of a Brazilian warship have to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the first admiral of their country. They lay flowers on the tomb in Westminster Abbey of the doughty Lord Cochrane, who succeeded to the earldom of Dundonald. While undeservedly under a cloud in this country, he entered the service of Chili and as commandant of the navy added to the distinction that he had previously gained as a British sailor. His experiences with the Brazilians were hardly so brilliant. As admiral, in the war between Brazil and Portugal, he certainly made the naval force of the former country hold its own but his men being sickly he resolved to take his hardly seaworthy frigate into northern waters for the benefit of the sailors, health. The ship was caught in a gale and was forced to put into Spithead. Cochrane explained matters to the Brazilian Minister, and officially reported himself but he was accused of desertion, and his officers and crew were ordered to go back without him.

Mr. Barrie, in his Edinburgh Eleven, thus refers to the late Professor Tait: "I have his figure before me. The small twinkling eyes had a fascinating gleam in them; he could concentrate them until they held the object looked at; when they flashed round the room he seemed to have drawn a rapier, I have seen a man fall back in alarm under Tait's eyes," concludes Mr. Barrie, though there were a dozen benches between them. "The Unseen Universe," the joint work of Professor Tait and Professor Balfour Stewart, occasioned much interest, both as to its subject and authorship, when first published some twenty years ago. When the discussion about the time of arrival of the new century was common in every newspaper, Lord Kelvin made an after-dinner speech in which he gave his expert opinion on the question. This was received with joy by the partisans of "1900." Some one then thought that it might be interesting to observed if philosophers could, like doctors, disagree. Tait was accordingly approached, and after a little persuasion he was prevailed on to send a reply, which was opposed to Kelvin's view, but it is essentially philosophical. "This discussion about the beginning of the new century is," said Tait, "a mere waste of time. If there was a year O, then this (1900) is the beginning of the new century; if not, not!"

It is of interest in connection with Reuter's anouncement this morning—that Major-General Baden Powell is at Durban, on his way home—to note that it is just two years since the authorities at the War Office wired to the General at Henley Regetta to pack up.

There is an informing article in Munsey's Magazine this month on the telescope. The writer is Mr. George B. Waldron, and he tells us that the modern telescope has pretty nearly reached the limit of visual power that is imposed by the atmosphere in which it is used. There are air currents constantly passing across the field, and in the big telescopes they sadly interfere with clearness of vision. The limit, Mr. Waldron says, would seem to be almost within sight. "But so thought Sir Isaac Newton more than two centuries ago. He is a rash man who ventures to fix any bounds to the achievements of modern science."

The "Methodist Weekly" regards Mrs. Brown Potter's recent appearance as a reciter at an evening service in an Anglican church as a "disquieting sign of the times." It adds: We protest most strongly against the idea of importing actresses into sacred services, and we sincerely believe that all right minded persons will support us. But persons and matters theatrical at the moment seem to be coming in for a good deal of criticism. "Light" this week says: "Half the theatres in London present plots that are either inanely silly or palpably indecent"!

It is estimated that before long the United States Government will be paying a million dollars a year in pensions on account of the war with Spain and the campaign in the Philippines. San Francisco has been visited by a number of pension attorneys, who "corrall" the returned soldier and persuade him to send in an application. They assure him that, whether he has already been in hospital or not, he has undoubtedly filled his system with germs of future trouble, which, when they have incubated a sufficient time, will appear as rheumatism, defective vision, or deafness. They offer, of course, to take his case on commission. The number of applications filed monthly has risen from 1,095 in March to 1,636 in May. The pay-roll has now reached 814,750 dols., and is growing rapidly.

"A Poor Novelist" complains in the "Author" of the handling of MSS. by editors and publishers' readers: Why is it (he asks) that editors and publishers never seem to realise that the MSS. sent to them are not their own? Most editors scribble numbers, sometimes in red or blue ink, on one's copy, and often the marks cannot be effaced. And nearly all publishers' readers mutilate the MS. books given into their hands. Might they not reflect that, when a poor author has paid five or six pounds to have his copy neatly typed, it is heartrending to have it come back with pages torn away, with splashes of tea or coffee all over it, and crumpled edges. They might, no doubt. But we know some editors, at all events, who are very careful. The publishers' readers are, we believe, the most heinous offenders.

Sir Walter Besant edited the "Author" to within a month of his death. In the course of a tribute to him which appears in the July number, Mr. George Meredith says: It is hard to speak of him within measure when we consider his devotion to the cause of authors, and the constant good service rendered by him to their material interests. In this he was a valorous, alert, presistent advocate, and it will not be denied by his opponents that he was always urbane, his object being simply to establish a system of fair dealing between the sagacious publishers of books and the inexperienced, often heedless, producers. How unselfishly, with how pure a generosity he gave his valuable time to the previously neglected office of adviser to the more youthful of his profession may be estimated by a review of his memorable labours in other fields. They were vast and toilsome yet he never missed an occasion for acting as the young author's voluntary friend in the least sentimental and most sensible manner. He had no thought of trouble or personal loss where the welfare of his fellow workers was concerned. We have lost in him, concludes Mr. Meredith, "the very beating heart of our Society, and it is by holding his name in grateful remembrance that we may best hope to have something of his energies remaining with us."

WRITERS AND READERS.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN has been engaged on a life of his famous grandfather for many years. The work is now in the press, and will be published in the autumn in two volumes by Mr. John Murray. It is entitled The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1829. The contents include extracts from his correspondence with Goethe Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Korner, and many other leading authors and men of letters of that time. The volumes will contain reproductions of several rare photographs' Lord Goschen has never forgotten his hereditary connection with publishers, and printers, and it will be remembered that four years ago, when the Publishers' Congress was held in London he gave a delightful entertainment in honour of the members.

Another of Mr. John Murray's autumn publications will be a new epic poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, entitled The Voyage of Ithobal. This is dedicated to Lady Arnold, and deals with the first circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnicians alluded to by Herodotus. It is divided into seven cantos, corresponding to the seven days during which Ithobal of Tyre relates his adventures to his king. At the outset, the hero undertakes to explore the unknown countries beyond the Red Sea. In the market of Tyre he purchases an African Princess, to whom the mystical secret of the drak continent is known, and having built three ships at Suez he sets out on his exploration, accompanied by her. Ithobal enjoyed many adventures by land and by sea, and not the least exciting was the mutiny of his men.

Several months ago a book was published by Messrs. Harper, entitled The Martyrdom of an Empress. The name of the author was not mentioned, but there was internal evidence that she was an intimate friend of the late Empress of Austria, whose life she described in so remarkable a manner. The book had a large sale in Great Britain, in Austria, Hungary, and in America, and it is probably in consequence of its success that the author has recently written her autobiography, which will be issued in the autumn by Messrs. Harper. Many stories of the Kaiser, the Tsar, the Emperor of Austria, and the late [illegible]ror Frederick will be related in this volume, the [illegible]r, who still remains anonymous, having been on friendly terms with all of them during the time she was lady-in-waiting to the cruelly murdered Empress.

Her career was remarkable in several respects. By birth a princess, she was brought up as a boy until she was a nine years old, when her father died. At the age of fifteen she was forced into a marriage with a man who was twenty-one years her senior, and six years later he was killed in a duel. On one occasion she visited under romantic circumstances the late Tsar, for the purpose of asking him to pardon a man who had been sent to Siberia. He was a young officer, who had been only married a few weeks, and his colonel, jealous of his good fortune, accused him of being a Nihilist, and succeeded in getting him exiled. The Princess, when she saw the Tsar. said the man must be released. "Must?" asked the autocrat, somewhat angered at her strange demand. However, the case was inquired into, and the young officer was restored to the army.

One of the autobiographies to be issued during the coming season will be that of Sir A. Henry Layard, from his childhood until his appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid. This will be published by Mr. John Murray. Some chapters on his Parliamentary career have been added by Sir Arthur Otway, whose services as Under Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1863-71, and as Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker of the Commons from 1883-5 are still remembered by politicians.

Shortly Messrs. Chapman and Hall will complete the Authentic edition of the works of Charles Dickens, a series which has taken some time to publish, in consequence of the care that has had to be bestowed both on the illustrations and the text. The edition is in twenty-one square crown octavovolumes, and comprises the whole of Dickkns's writings, many of which have not previously appeared in collected editions. All the original illustrations by Phiz, Cruikshank, Seymour, Walker, Landseer, Maclise, Leech, Marcus Stone, Cattermole, and Luke Fildes have been reproduced, and in addition there are extra pictures by Charles Green, M. Greiffenhagen, Harry Furniss, F. H. Townsend, and other artists. The volumes have been printed from type especially cast for the edition and each has a frontispiece in colour.

The St. Martin's Library is the title of an edition of popular books printed on good paper and neatly bound in leather and cloth that Messrs. Chatto and Windus have lately started. The first of the series was The Cloister and the Hearth, and this will be followed in the early autumn by It is Never Too Late to Mend and Stevenson's Familiar Studies of Men and Books. By the way, The Cloister and the Hearth is about to be issued in another form sumptuously illustrated by Mr. M. B. Hewerdine, a dozen of the pictures being photogravures. The sale of this book has been remarkable. In the sixpenny edition nearly a quarter of a million copies have been sold, but since the story was first printed in 1856, under the title of A Good Fight, the number of copies printed has considerably exceeded a million. Sir Walter Basant was mainly responsible for its renewed popularity, because he regarded it as one of the great English novels and one that should be read by all people.

Schools at Home and Abroad is a volume which Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are about to publish. The author is Mr. R. E. Hughes, one of his Majesty's inspectors. It is based upon a series of studies of official and other data of the English, German, and American systems of education, and deals with the methods and curricula of the kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, mainly from the comparative standpoint.

Sir Walter Besant's last completed novel dealt with woman's life in the debtors' prison, and was entitled The Way out. It is described as a most interesting work.—Love and His Mask is the title of Menie Muriel Dowie's new novel. It will be published by Mr. W. Heinmann in about a fortnight.—In the autumn Messrs. Chato and Windus will issue A Sower of Wheat, by Mr. Harold Bindloss. This is a story of Canadian life,—Mr. Bertram Mitford's new novel is called. The Triumph of Hilary Blackland. It will be ready in September, and will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—An Idol of Bronze is a Canadian novel by Miss Louise Palmer Heaven, which Messrs. Greening announce for early publication—Mr. W. Heinemann announces that he will send on approval any book in his catalogue to any person in the United Kingdom, on receipt of a postcard mentioning the title and also the name of the local bookseller, through whom the book will be forwarded.

Under the title, A Perfect Prince, Mr. Frederick B. Jeffery will publish through Mr. Elliot Stock, a life of Alfred the Great.—On Monday week the first part of The Living Animals of the World will be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson. It is a companion work to The Living Races of Mankind.—Mr. Hamilton Fyffe has nearly completed his monograph on Mr. A. W. Pinero which will form one of the next volumes of Messrs. Greening's English Writers of To-day series.—His Majesty the King has expressed much pleasure in accepting from the editor, Mr. R. S. Rait. a copy of the recently-discovered works of King James I. which, Messrs. Constable have just published under the title of Lusus Regiuus,

That is a very interesting discovery of Rabelais' own copy of Galen which has been made in the library of the Sheffield Royal Infirmary. It seems that the autographs which the three first of the five Aldine volumes contain have duly passed comparison with the undoubted signatures of the "prince de toute sapience et do toute comedie." Thus there is no fear that they will turn out to be as fictitious as the correspondence between Charles V. and "Francois Rabelais, maitre entoutes sciences et bonnes lettres," that once made such a scandal in the sacred groves of the French Academy. Further, know that Rabelais was accustomed to inscrible his books—like Grolier and some other large minded collectors—with a motto that betokened his willingness to "a lender be" only Rabelais, wise in his generation, took the precaution of adding. And his friends in Greek, to ensure that only the rare elect of the Renaissance should be able to claim the right of borrowing. We are apt to forget that Rabelais, the great jester of France, was a doctor who parctised medicine for twenty years, though he was so successful in his time—having, no doubt, that power of healing by sympathy which is now-a-days called a good bedside manner—that one of his friends wrote a Latin ode in testimony to his marvellous cures, witnessed from Paris to Lyons by a grateful and aplauding public. Certainly there is no doctor—if we except St. Luke—who has embarked on literature with greater success—not even, if he will forgive us for saying so the versatile author of Sherlock Holmes and The Great Boer War.

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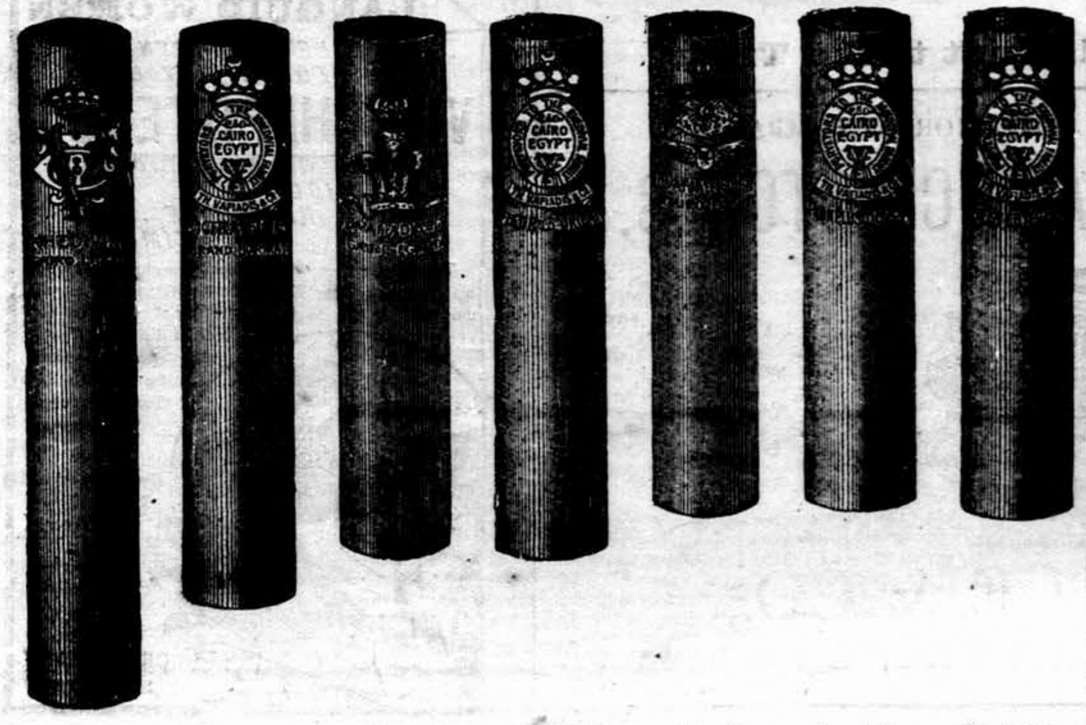

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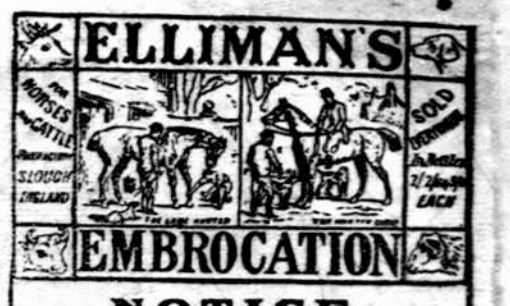

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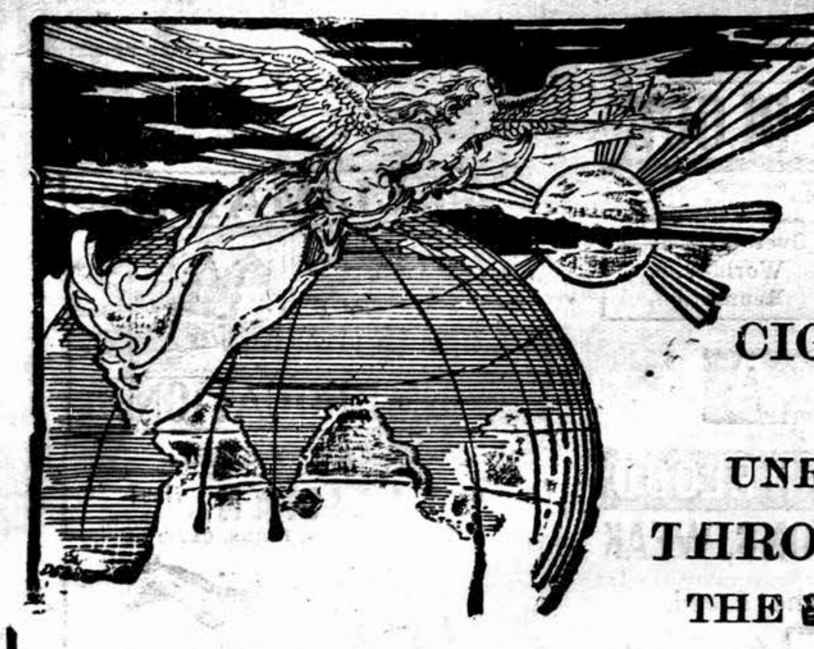

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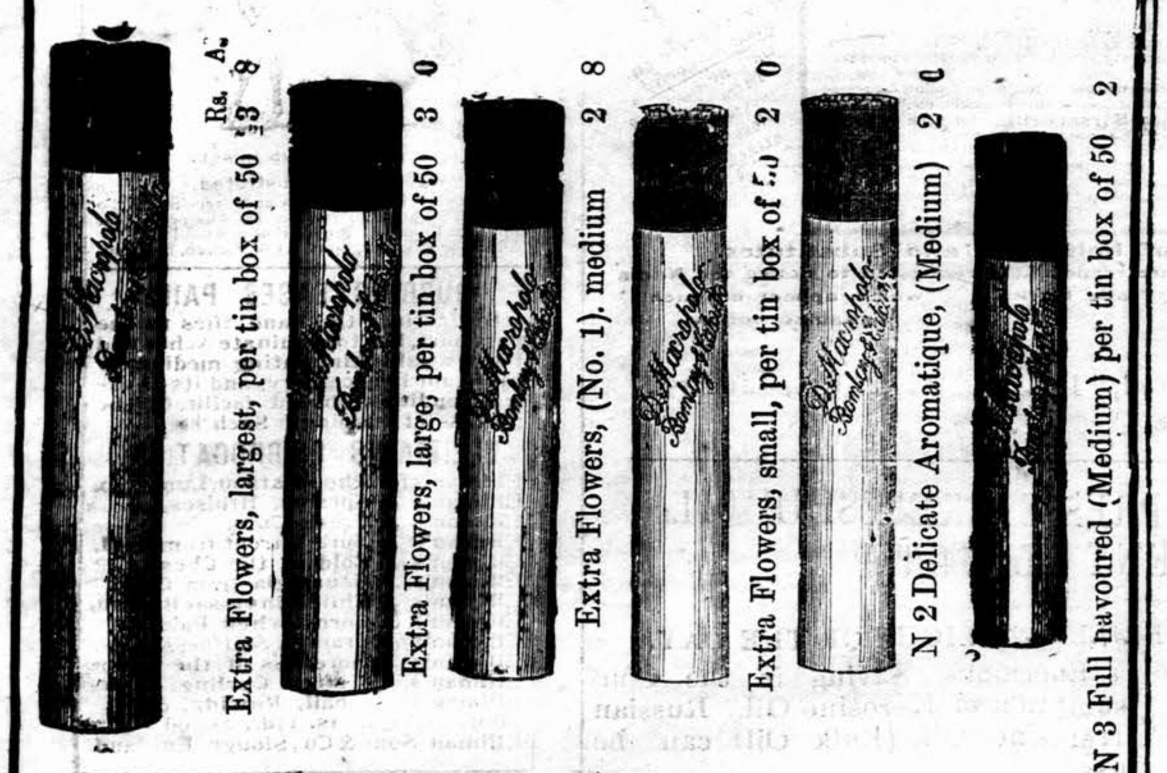

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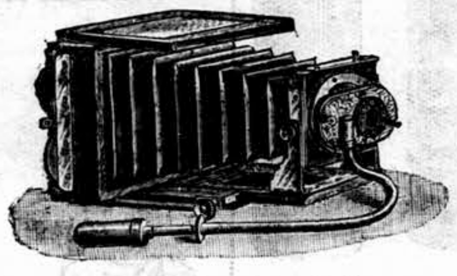

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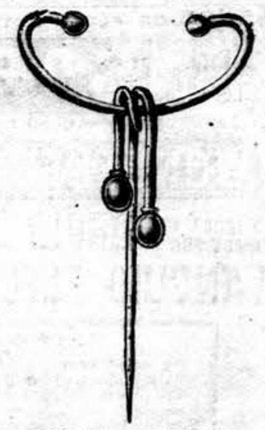

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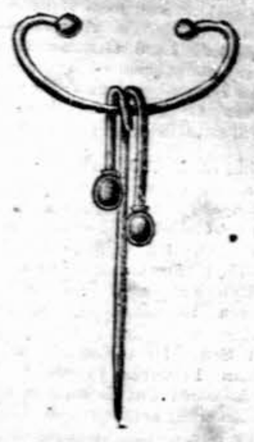

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